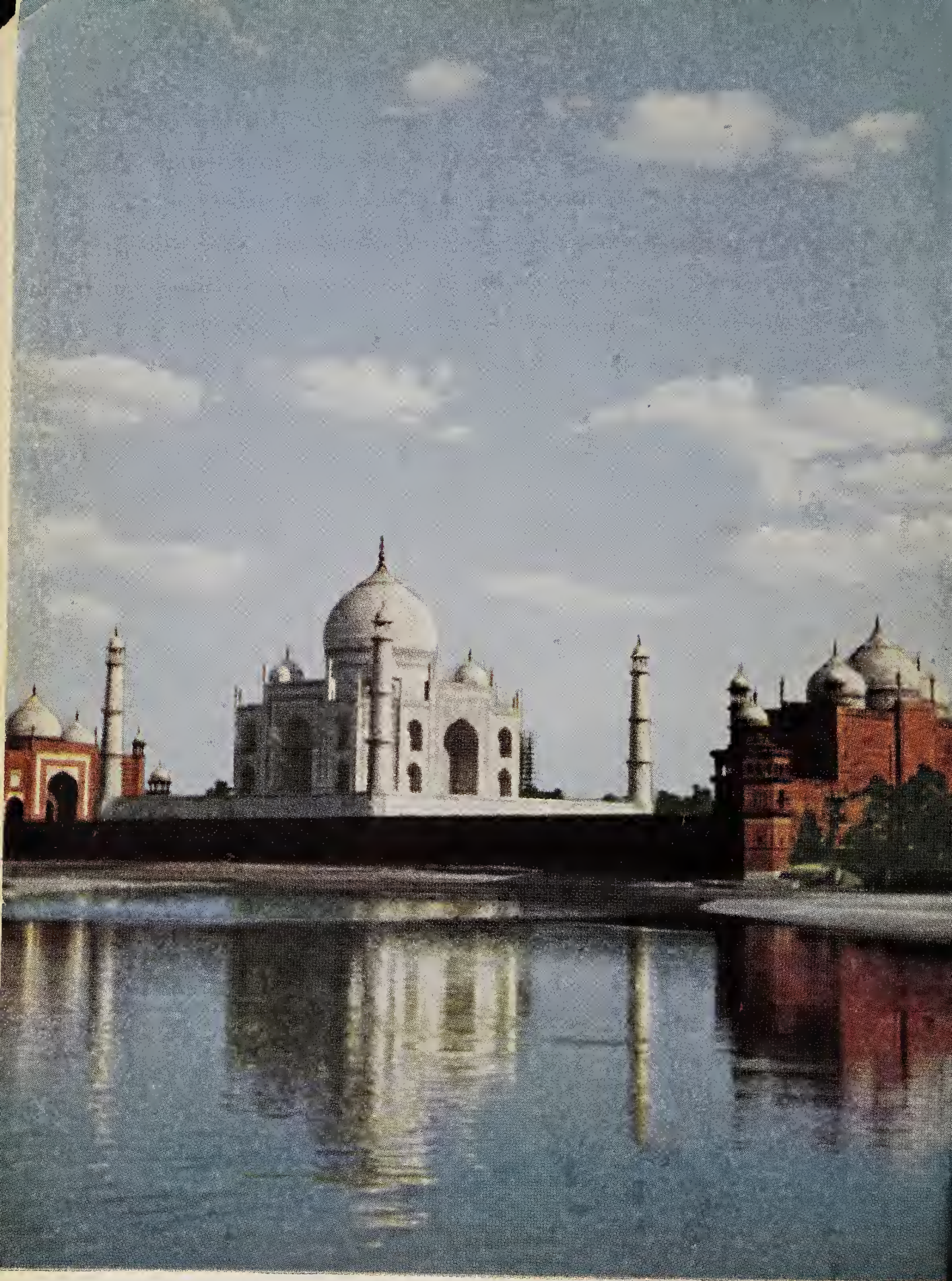
THE HANDBOOK OF INDIA



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THE TAJ MAHAL, AGRA

THE HANDBOOK OF INDIA



Issued on behalf of
THE TOURIST DEPARTMENT
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NOT FOR SALE

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TO THE READER

The object of this Handbook is to give the visitor information about important tourist centres in India briefly. It also contains other useful information which a traveller may require. Some of the information, such as air and sea routes, internal travel and governmental regulations, etc., is subject to change from time to time. It is also not possible to give in a short compass more than brief sketches of a few places. For further information and details, the tourist is advised to contact any of the Tourist Offices of the Government of India or travel agents before undertaking a tour. The addresses of the Government Tourist Offices are given below:

OVERSEAS	*TELEPHONE*
1. Govt. of India Tourist Office, 19 East 49th Street, New York 17 (N.Y.), U.S.A.	MUrray Hill 8-2245
2. Govt. of India Tourist Office, 28, Cockspur Street, London, S.W.1, U.K.	TRAfalgar 1717-8
3. Govt. of India Tourist Office, 685 Market Street, San Francisco 5 (Calif.), U.S.A.	EXbrook 7-0066
4. Office National Indien de Tourisme, 8, Boulevard de la Madeleine, Paris 9, France.	OPEra 00-84
5. Indisches Verkehrsburo, Baseler Hochhaus, Baseler Strasse 46[1] Frankfurt/Main, West Germany.	32380 and 32396
6. Govt. of India Tourist Information Office, Leonard House, 46 Elizabeth Street, Melbourne, Australia.	MF 8057 MF 8491
7. Govt. of India Tourist Information Office, Bank of Ceylon Building, York Street, Fort, Colombo, Ceylon.	

IN INDIA	*TELEPHONE*
1. Regional Tourist Office, 123, Queen's Road, Churchgate, Bombay.	242144-5
2. Regional Tourist Office, 13, Old Court House Street, Calcutta.	23-2889 and 23-2819
3. Regional Tourist Office, 88, Janpath, New Delhi.	40706, 48649 and 42742
4. Regional Tourist Office, 35, Mount Road, Madras.	86249
5. Tourist Information Office, The Mall, Agra.	377
6. Tourist Information Office, Krishna Villas, Station Road, Aurangabad.	17
7. Tourist Information Office, 15-B, The Mall, Banaras Cantt.	189
8. Tourist Information Office, 16-A, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Bangalore.	4505
9. Tourist Information Office, Market Building, New Capital—Bhubaneswar.	
10. Tourist Information Office, Willingdon Island, Cochin.	
11. Tourist Information Office, Chaurastha, Darjeeling.	50
12. Tourist Information Office, Rajasthan State Hotel, Jaipur.	1182
13. Tourist Information Office, Commissioner Road, Ootacamund.	3416
14. Tourist Information Office, Rest House, Sanchi—Bhopal.	
15. Tourist Information Office, The Ridge, Simla.	3311

CONTENTS

		Page
I.	The Land and the People	7
II.	A Pictorial Tour	
	Part I—Western India	11
	Part II—Central India	27
	Part III—Rajasthan	37
	Part IV—Northern India	52
	Part V—Kashmir	75
	Part VI—Eastern India	83
	Part VII—Southern India	105
III.	Useful Hints	
	Passports and Visas	133
	Registration	133
	Customs	134
	Clearance of Baggage	136
	Indian Currency	136
	Postal Information	137
	Telephone Service	138
	Clothing	138
	Accommodation	139
	Travel Facilities	140
	(*a*) Conveyance	140
	(*b*) Airlines	140
	(*c*) Railways	142
	Sport	144
	Shikar	146
	Equipment	154
	Prohibited Bore Weapons	154



I
THE LAND AND THE PEOPLE

INDIA extends from the Himalayas in the north to Kanya Kumari (Cape Comorin) in the south and covers an area of 12,69,900 sq. miles, which is roughly two-thirds the size of Europe, excluding Russia. India is a land of rivers and streams, mountains, plateaus and forests of every kind. The rivers Ganga and Yamuna and their many tributaries water its northern plains, the cradle of Indo-Aryan civilization. In the north-east, the mighty Brahmaputra flows through Assam, eventually joining the Ganga and flowing into the Bay of Bengal. The Narmada and the Tapi in the west and the Mahanadi, the Godavari and the Krishna in the south are some of the other great rivers which have sustained the people of India through the ages.

India's civilization is one of the world's oldest, dating back to the end of the fourth millennium or the beginning of the third millennium B.C.

When the Aryans first came to India about 1500 B.C., they found a highly developed urban civilization in the country which was much superior to their own. The cities were well-planned, with wide roads, sanitary drainage, baths and granaries, while the houses were built of burnt brick. Writing and the technique of working metal were known to the people. Out of the intermingling of the Aryan and the pre-Aryan cultures of India developed the great Hindu religion and its system of philosophy. The movements to reform the faith found expression in Buddhism and Jainism. On the material side, the visible symbols of the country's achievement were the great temples, monasteries, sculptures and frescoes which still attract visitors from many lands.

Even in the dim past, India had trade relations with far-off countries such as Babylonia. Later, its market for raw materials and industrial products extended as far as Egypt and the Roman Empire in the West and China in the East.

Its culture spread to many lands such as Central Asia, Afghanistan, Persia, Ceylon, Indonesia, Burma, Thailand, Cambodia and China. Islam came to India through Arab traders and invaders in the eighth century. The Muslim kings, in particular the Mughals, enriched India's cultural heritage. In the seventeenth century, the impact of the West was felt and in its wake came modern science, technology and present-day democratic institutions.

In population India is second only to China. Her 360 millions represent one-seventh of the human race. This population is a great racial mosaic. A variety of customs and costumes is found in the country ; underlying these, however, there is an abiding unity of the people based on common ideals and way of life. The Indian people are hard-working, thrifty and hospitable and are tolerant and philosophical in their approach to life and its problems.

The Indian Republic comprises fourteen democratically administered States, some of which are larger than Great Britain or Italy. Besides, there are six centrally-administered territories, covering only 2 per cent of India's population. At the head of the Republic is the President. The executive authority vests in a Council of Ministers responsible to Parliament which consists of the *Rajya Sabha* (Upper House) and the *Lok Sabha* (Lower House). The Lok Sabha is elected on the basis of adult franchise. The States have constitutional heads who are assisted by Councils of Ministers responsible to the local legislatures.

Hindi is the official language of India. English will also continue to enjoy that status till 1965. It is understood by all educated people, tourist guides, railway and hotel staff. Many of the leading newspapers and journals are published in English and so are the railway and airline time-tables.

Almost all the religions of the world are represented in the country. Hinduism is the predominant religion. It counts 300 million people among its adherents. Of the remaining population, Muslims are more than 35 million and the most numerous. Christians, Sikhs, Buddhists, Parsis and Jews are among the other religious groups.

Spreading, as she does, for nearly 2,000 miles from the subtropics in the south to the freezing heights of the great Himalayas in the north, India has a varied climate. The weather

changes seasonally and from region to region. Generally, the winter months (November-March) are pleasant throughout the country. In northern India, it is at times very cold and there are heavy snowfalls on the hills. In eastern India, however, the cold spell does not last long. In Bombay and the south, there is no cold weather as such, but hill resorts, about 5,000 to 6,000 ft. above sea level, possess a cool and bracing climate. The summer (April-June) in India is generally hot. Even in the hottest summer, however, a visitor can go to cool health resorts in the hills for which India is so well known. Places such as the Kashmir and Kulu Valleys, Simla, Mussoorie, Naini Tal, Darjeeling, Ooty and Kodaikanal are delightfully pleasant during the summer months. The temperature does not rise above 60 to 70 degrees Fahrenheit on an average. The country receives its annual rainfall from the monsoon which breaks in July and is active till the end of September. In short, all the year round, a visitor to India can find the type of climate he likes at one place or another.

All the important places in India are well connected by rail, road and air. The country has her own standard time, the Indian Standard Time (I.S.T.), which is $5\frac{1}{2}$ hours in advance of the G.M.T. The Indian Standard Time is the railway time throughout India.

WHAT INDIA OFFERS TO THE TOURIST

No region in the world is more colourful or picturesque than India. Its ancient monuments and buildings designed by master-craftsmen of bygone days, its customs, festivals, religions, philosophy and art testify to one of the oldest and richest civilizations and are of absorbing interest. To the lover of nature, the botanist and the naturalist India offers every charm in forest, mountain, valley, cultivated plain or desert waste.

For the sportsman, India furnishes sport such as few countries do: tiger, panther, bear, elephant, buffalo and bison in the forests, trout and mahseer in the rivers, the wily snipe and the strong-winged duck on the *jheels*, and the quick-turning pig in the jungles and, of course, racing, polo, golf, cricket,

tennis, sea-bathing and even winter sports. To the mountaineer, the Himalayas offer the highest mountains in the world, with their many famous peaks which have not yet been scaled.

The art collector and souvenir-hunter will reap a good harvest in this country. India's arts and crafts have always been prized abroad. An instinctive feeling for beauty, infinite patience and the accumulated experience of centuries enable the Indian craftsman to produce goods of rare excellence and design. Kashmir is justly renowned for the exquisite patterns and colours of its hand-embroidered shawls. The brocades of Banaras and Murshidabad, the jewellery of Delhi and Jaipur, the ivories of Mysore and Kerala, the inland metalware of Moradabad and Hyderabad, the glass bangles of Firozabad and the leather goods of Madras are some of the infinite varieties of Indian crafts which appeal to the eye and satisfy the aesthetic sense of connoisseur and layman alike.

Rivalling the country's ancient monuments, arts and crafts is the fascinating spectacle of India's resurgent people, striving to achieve progress and prosperity. Rural India is undergoing a silent revolution under the programme of Community Development. New factories are fast coming up and the country's mineral deposits are being surveyed and tapped. Three giant steel plants are being set up to fashion tools for the nation. India's rivers are being harnessed to provide water for the farmers' fields and power for factories. One of the well-known river valley projects is the Bhakra-Nangal scheme with the highest dam in the world. Another is the Damodar Valley Corporation, patterned after the Tennessee Valley Authority of the U.S.A. It comprises a chain of dams and a barrage. Scores of new townships are coming up to cope with rapid urbanisation of the population. One of them is Chandigarh, the new capital of the Punjab, designed and built by European and Indian architects under the inspired leadership of Le Corbusier.

II
A PICTORIAL TOUR

PART I

WESTERN INDIA

Western India extends from the Rann of Kutch in the north to the southern boundary of Bombay State and from the peninsula of Saurashtra in the west to the picturesque lake region of Nagpur in the east. The scenery varies from the lovely palm-fringed beaches and the craggy creeks of Saurashtra to the majestic grandeur of the Western Ghats, which form a wall running almost parallel to the coast. While paddy is grown in the narrow fertile plain at the foot of the Ghats, vast tracts of black soil in the north and east produce cotton for the textile mills of Bombay and Ahmedabad. The undulating tableland extends to a number of hill ranges on which lie the ruins of ancient forts famous in Maratha history. The world-famous Ajanta caves, with their beautiful frescoes, now more than 2,000 years old, lie in this region.

BOMBAY

A beautiful harbour studded with hilly islands and a palm-fringed shore rising gradually to the peaks of mountain ranges form a fine water-front for Bombay, the "Gateway of India".

From the small straggling, unpretentious fishing village of "Mumbai", it has grown to be one of the world's greatest seaports. In 1534, the Sultan of Gujarat ceded it to the Portuguese. The King of Portugal transferred it to Britain in 1661 as part of the dowry of Catherine of Braganza on the occasion of her marriage to Charles II. A few years later, Charles leased Bombay to the East India Company for the trifling sum of £10 a year. At the time of the transfer, the place consisted

of seven islands separated at high tide by the sea, which at low tide left a wilderness of malarious mud flats. By steady reclamation and improvement in drainage, the pestilential swamp has been transformed into a great modern city.

Besides being the chief import and export emporium of India, Bombay is also a great industrial centre. A cosmopolitan city, it owes its prosperity to the industry and enterprise of its population of three million. Throughout the day a constant stream of people flows in and out of its streamlined transport, smart business premises, palatial hotels and busy textile factories. In the evening the centre of interest is the city's splendid promenade by the sea, Marine Drive, to which elegantly dressed ladies in saris add colour and gaiety.

The Fort area is the chief commercial centre. Along the rocky ridges and on the slopes of Cumballa and Malabar Hills are the charming homes of Bombay's well-to-do residents, besides the famous Hanging Gardens and the Tower of Silence of the Parsis. The summits of these hills offer superb views of the city, almost magical at night.

BOMBAY—View from Malabar Hill





ELEPHANTA CAVES—Maheshamurti

Besides the Prince of Wales Museum and the Jehangir Art Gallery, other places of interest are the Gateway of India on Apollo Bunder, the Aquarium, the Mahalakshmi temple, Crawford Market, the Victoria Gardens, and the Elephanta Caves.

Bombay's amenities include the Mahalakshmi race-course, the finest in the East, the Brabourne Stadium, with a cricket ground, and the Breach Candy baths.

About two miles from Santa Cruz station and near the aerodrome is Bombay's popular seaside resort, Juhu. Its beautiful stretch of palm-fringed sandy beach attracts holiday-makers from Bombay every week-end.

Some six miles south-east of Bombay, on a small island decked with tropical vegetation, are the famous cave temples of Elephanta, dating back to the 8th century. Five in number, they contain huge carved deities and panels in relief. The most striking of the images is the Maheshamurti or Trimurti (triple face), an 18-ft. high, three-headed bust hewn from a single rock, representing the triple aspects of Siva, viz., the Creator, the Preserver and the Destroyer.

LONAVLA

About 80 miles to the south-east of Bombay is Lonavla, a famous camping resort with beautiful lakes. It is an ideal spot for picnics during the hot season. The Buddhist caves at Karle and Bhaje are on the motor road from Lonavla. They date back to the pre-Christian era. The main shrine at Karle is carved out of solid rock and is famous for its architecture.

POONA

Poona is 119 miles south-east of Bombay. The distance is covered in about three hours by the "Deccan Queen", one of India's fastest trains. About 1,850 ft. above sea level, Poona has a bracing climate. It was the capital of the Marathas at the time of the Peshwas and is now of considerable educational and military importance. It has many old palaces and parks and one of the best race-courses in India. At Khadakvasla, about 7 miles from the city, is the National Defence Academy.



THE WESTERN GHATS—View from a hill top

MAHABALESHWAR

Mahabaleshwar (4,500 ft. above sea level), less than 200 miles from Bombay, is the highest hill station in Western India. Founded in 1828, it was formerly the summer seat of the Government of Bombay.

Long walks through enchanting woodlands and views from strategic points are its chief attractions. Arthur's Seat, about 10 miles from Mahabaleshwar, affords a panoramic view of the mountains and the valley below. On the way to Old Mahabaleshwar are the temples of Mahabaleshwar, after which the hill station has been named, and of Atibaleshwar. Lodwick Point, Kate's Point, Sindola and Wilson Point are some of the important hill peaks which command excellent views.

Mahabaleshwar can be conveniently approached from Poona by road, a journey of 75 miles.

AURANGABAD—Bibi-ka-Maqbara



AURANGABAD

Aurangabad, 233 miles from Bombay by rail and an hour's journey by air, is the most convenient point for visiting the world-famous caves of Ajanta and Ellora 66 and 18 miles, respectively.

Among the ruins of many ancient buildings, the earliest extant edifices are a group of Buddhist caves belonging to the 7th century A.D., about 2 miles north of the town. Bibi-ka-Maqbara, the mausoleum of Rabia-ud-Daurani, wife of Aurangzeb, is a monument of great beauty, resembling the famous Taj Mahal at Agra.

DAULATABAD

Daulatabad, 9 miles north-west of Aurangabad, is known for its thirteenth-century fortress, which had been a stronghold of the rulers of the Deccan. In 1338, Delhi's eccentric Sultan Mohammed Tughlaq, made it his capital. The Chini Mahal, the Baradari and the Chand Minar are some of the notable monuments.

ELLORA AND AJANTA

The monuments at Ellora are of Buddhist, Hindu and Jain origin. Excavated in the scarp of a large rocky plateau, they are remarkable examples of ancient architecture in India. The most marvellous of them all is the stupendous rock-cut Hindu temple of Kailasa, elaborately carved inside and outside. Hewn entirely out of solid rock, with its massive pillars and colonnades, intricate galleries, painted ceilings and huge sculptures, Kailasa is one of the world's wonders. It is estimated that the task of quarrying its 3,000,000 cubic feet of rock must have taken at least a hundred years.

In a beautiful glade amidst superb scenery are the caves of Ajanta, consisting of twenty-five monasteries and five temples, some of which are 2,000 years old. They are excavated in a wall of almost perpendicular rock, 259 ft. high, sweeping round in a hollow circle and extending a third of a mile from east to west. Hewn out of rock, richly sculptured and with walls, ceiling and pillars adorned with frescoes and

AJANTA—Bodhisattva, a wall painting





ELLORA—Monolithic pillar in rock-hewn Kailasa Temple

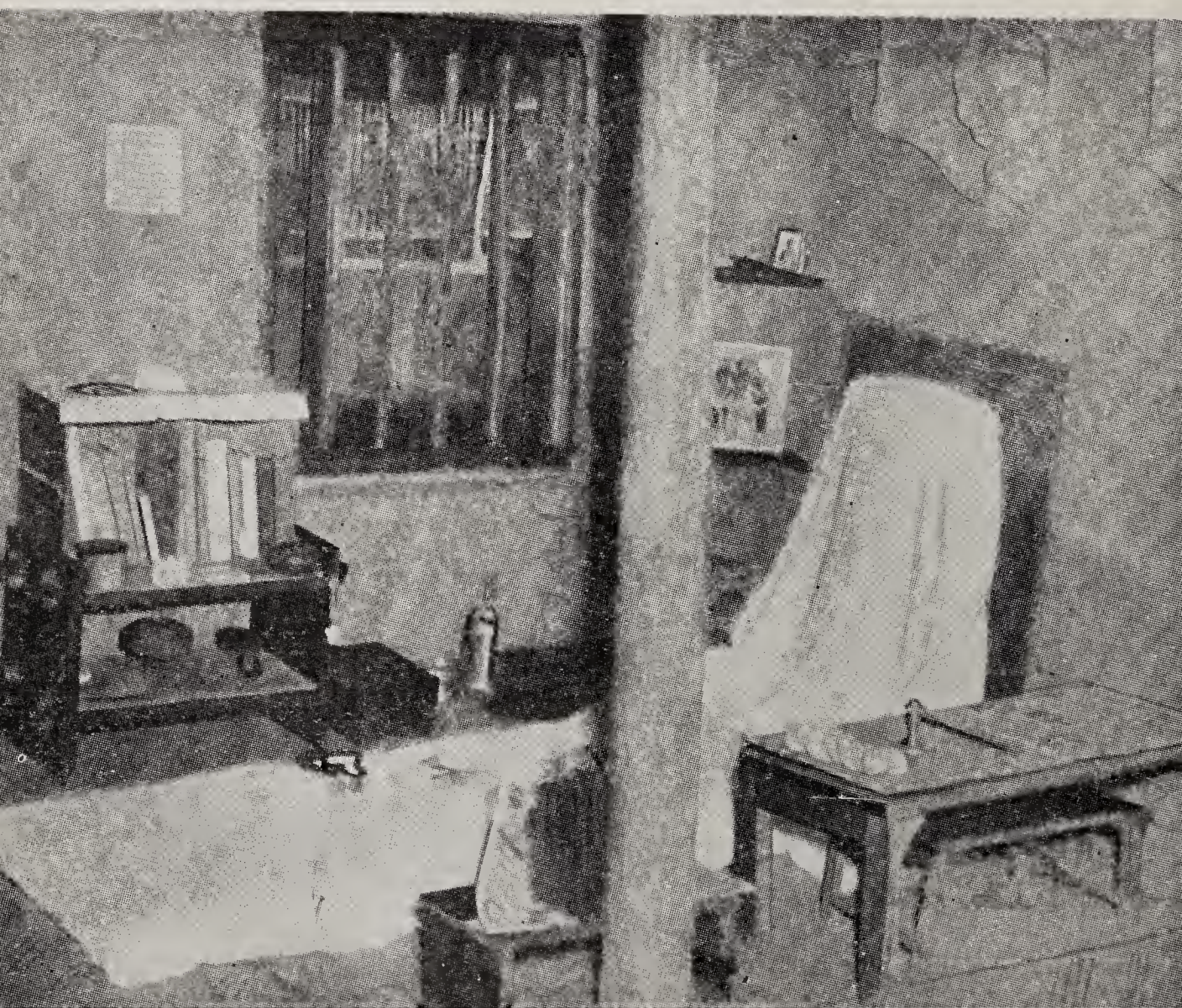
intricate designs, this cave picture-gallery is unique in the history of art. Nowhere else in the country is there such an admirable combination of architecture, painting and sculpture.

SEVAGRAM

About 3 miles by road from Wardha railway station, lies Sevagram where Mahatma Gandhi lived and worked for many years. In the Ashram founded by him live men and women pledged to a life of service. Some of Gandhiji's personal belongings are kept in the hut in which he lived.

Two miles beyond Sevagram is the small village of Paunar, which has an Ashram founded by Acharya Vinoba Bhave, a

SEVAGRAM—Mahatma Gandhi's room in Bapu Kutir



disciple of Mahatma Gandhi. The Acharya is the originator of the Bhoodan (land-gift) movement, which aims at bringing about voluntary donation of land for redistribution to the landless. The Paunar Ashram is located on a small hillock beside a river. The scenery is picturesque.

At Maganwadi, near Wardha, is located the headquarters of the All-India Village Industries Association founded by Gandhiji. This organisation aims at encouraging the establishment and improvement of cottage industries in villages.

BARODA

Baroda, 244 miles from Bombay on the direct route to Delhi, is pleasantly situated on the banks of the river Vishwamitri. It is a modern city with broad avenues, palaces, parks and elegant buildings.

Outstanding among the places of interest in Baroda are the Lakshmi Vilas Palace, built in the Indo-Saracenic style, the Zoo, the Museum and the Picture Gallery of Indian and Western art. The beautiful 125-acre public park on the banks of the river Vishwamitri, the Baroda University, the Oriental Institute of Research and its valuable collection of ancient Sanskrit manuscripts (now a part of the University), the picturesque Sursagar tank, the well laid-out gardens at the Makarpura Palace, the Nazar Bagh Palace with its fine collection of jewellery, the Ajava Lake and Pavagadh are some of the places worth visiting.

AHMEDABAD

Ahmedabad stands on the river Sabarmati and is one of the industrial centres of Western India. Founded in 1411, it was "a goodly city as large as London", when Sir Thomas Roe visited India early in the 17th century.

Ahmedabad ranks high among the cities of India for its architectural remains. It has palaces, mosques and tombs, some of which are perfect specimens of Indo-Saracenic architecture in Gujarat. The Jami Masjid, completed in 1424, is one of the most beautiful mosques in the East. Nearby are the Teen Darwaza (Three Gateways), carved in sandstone. The best stone tracery work is, however, to be seen in the



AHMEDABAD—Window in Sidi Sayyid's Mosque

celebrated windows of Sidi Sayyid's mosque. The Rani Sipri mosque is another building of outstanding merit.

On the banks of the Sabarmati is the famous Ashram where Mahatma Gandhi lived and worked during the first half of his career in India.

JAMNAGAR

Among the leading cities of Saurashtra is Jamnagar, the home town of "Prince Ranji", the great cricketer. Pleasantly laid out, this modern town, with its broad roads, picturesque markets, extensive gardens and open squares, is known as the "Jewel of Kathiawar". It has a Radium Institute, an Aeronautical School and a Solarium, the only one of its kind in the East. Jamnagar is famous for its silk and gold embroidery and tie-and-dye prints.

DWARKA

Situated on the extreme north-west tip of the Saurashtra peninsula, Dwarka is among the seven most holy places of the Hindus. It is associated with Lord Krishna, the legendary hero of the *Mahabharata*. The temple of Dwarkanath (dedicated to Krishna, the Lord of Dwarka) is remarkable for its architectural grace and attracts pilgrims from all parts of India all the year round.

Dwarka is only 135 miles form Rajkot and 85 miles from Jamnagar, two major towns in Saurashtra, and 235 miles from Ahmedabad by train.

PORBANDAR

Porbandar is well known as the birth-place of Mahatma Gandhi. It is also an attractive summer resort, besides being a flourishing port which at one time carried on extensive trade with Africa, Arabia and other countries.

RAJKOT

Rajkot is the most centrally located town in Saurashtra and is well served by air, rail and road.

It is a picturesque city, a blend of old and new. It has a museum, a lovely park and two beautiful lakes. Mahatma Gandhi spent the earlier part of his life here where his father was the Dewan (Prime Minister) of the State.

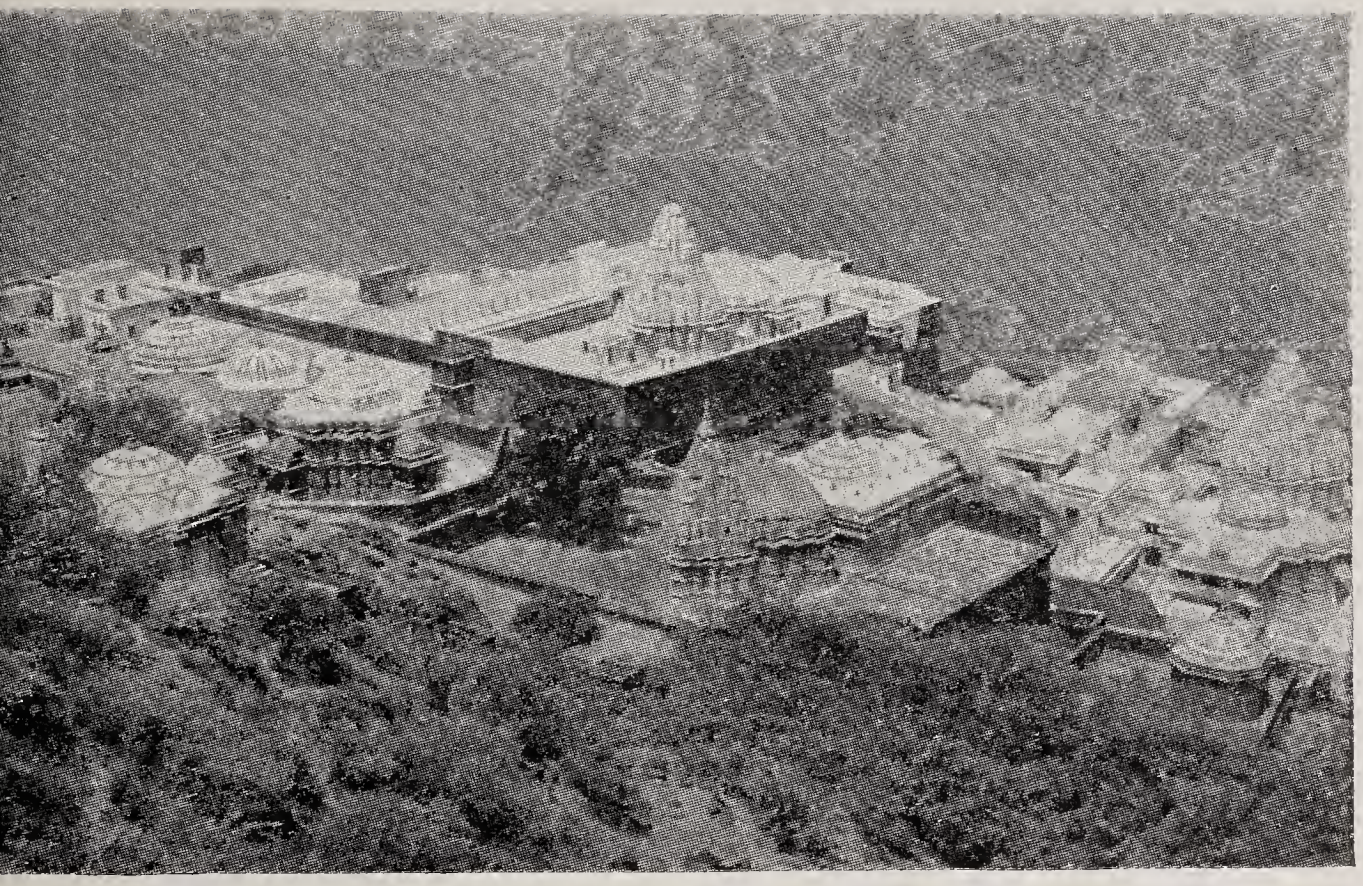
JUNAGADH

Junagadh can be approached by air from Bombay, Porbandar, Jamnagar and Bhuj or by train from Rajkot, which is only 66 miles.

In the ancient city of Junagadh is Uparkot, the stronghold of the former Hindu rulers of Junagadh. The fort has many relics of the past and its surroundings are honeycombed with Buddhist caves. To the east of the city is the temple-crowned Mount Girnar with its fine peaks. The temples are notable for their architecture and delicate carvings. On the way to Girnar is a rock with the edicts of Asoka (3rd century B.C.) and the inscription of the Saka Satrap Rudradaman (2nd century A.D.).

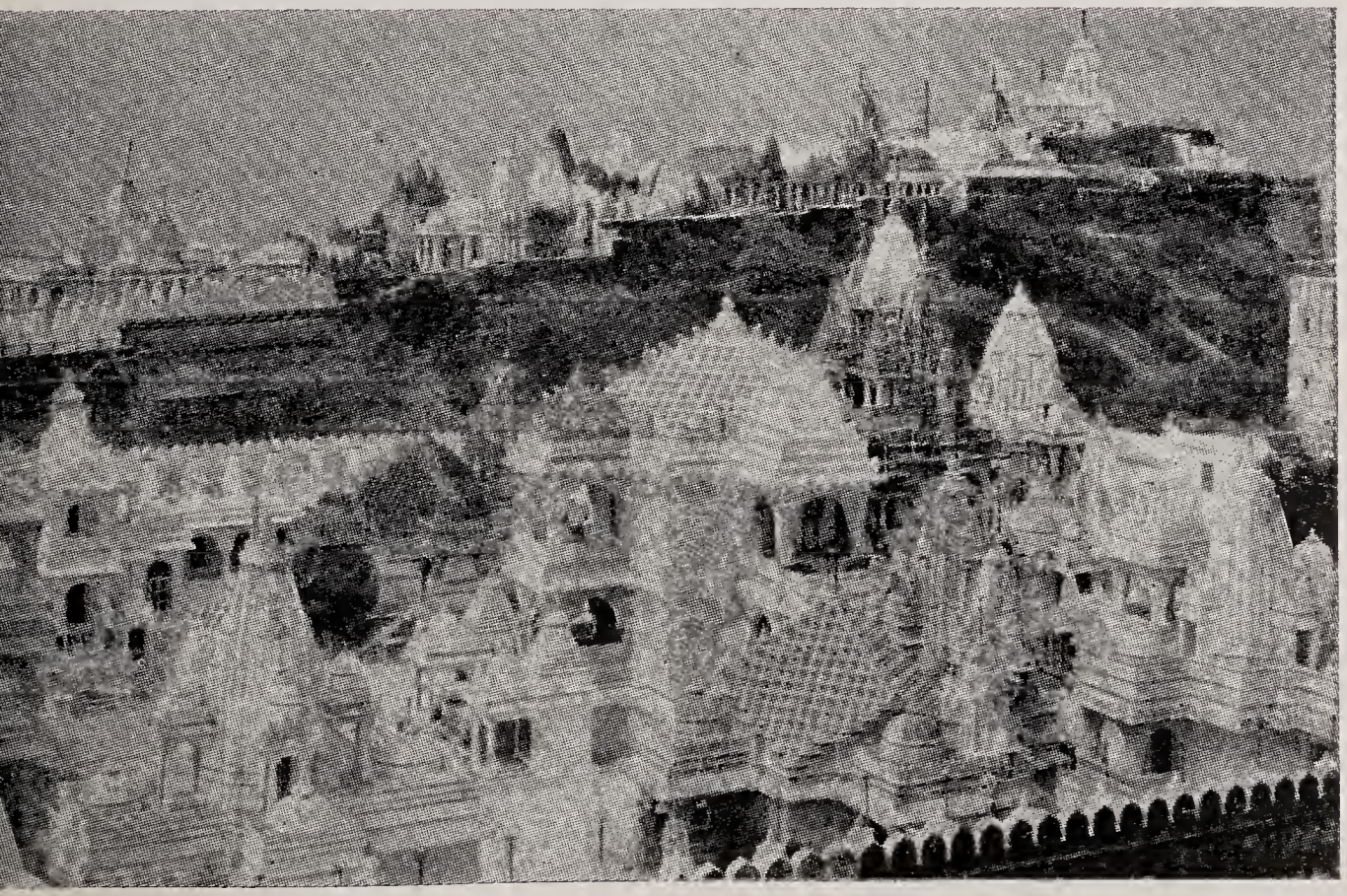
DWARKA—Dwarkanath Temple





JUNAGADH—Jain temples on Mount Girnar

PALITANA—Jain temples



SOMNATH

Somnath, about three miles south-east of Veraval, is known by several names—Deo Patan, Prabhas Patan, and Somnath Patan—which it acquired during its long history. Somnath, once the most revered shrine in the country, possessed one of the twelve pre-eminent Jyotirlingas which have a special sanctity for the Hindus. Somnath's glory and fame have already passed into legend. On the site of the original temple dedicated to Siva a new temple has now been erected.

PALITANA

Palitana is famous for its holy hill, Shatrunjaya, the most sacred of the five hills of the Jains. From the summit of the hill, on which stand 863 Jain temples, one can have a magnificent panorama of natural beauty. Some of the temples probably date back to the 11th century.

PART II

CENTRAL INDIA

Central India has a tradition of romance and adventure and is rich in artistic treasures. The paintings at Bagh, the exquisite carvings at Sanchi, the ruins of Mandu and the temples of Khajuraho testify to the cultural achievements of this region.

Running through Central India are the Vindhya Hills, with the rich wheat-growing country of the Narmada valley below its precipitous southern slopes, and the high Satpuda Plateau of forest-covered hills and deep water-cut ravines merging into the Nagpur plain, where broad stretches of deep black cotton soil make it one of the most important cotton-growing areas of India.

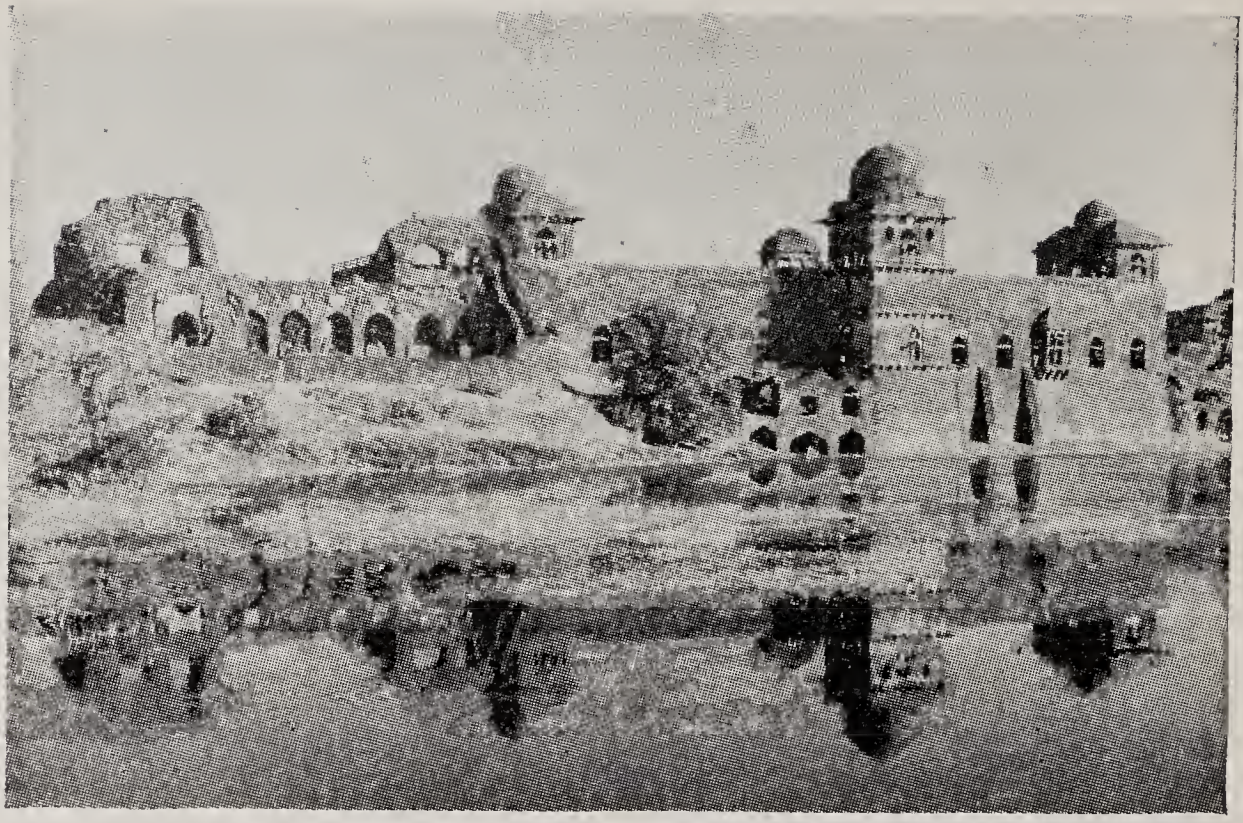
INDORE

Built by Rani Ahalya Bai (1765-96), the famous ruler of the House of Holkar, Indore stands on the banks of the rivers Saraswati and Khan, 1,830 ft. above sea level. It is about 440 miles from Bombay.

The old palace with its many-storeyed gateway faces the main square of the city. On the riverside are numerous Chhattris erected to the memory of the members of the Holkar family. In the Chhattri Bagh, an oblong enclosure with a battlemented wall, is the cenotaph of Malhar Rao Holkar I, richly ornamented with sculpture in low relief. Among the modern buildings in the town are the King Edward Hall and the Lal Bagh Palace on the river Saraswati amidst beautiful gardens.

MANDU

Sixty-two miles from Indore, on the crest of an off-shoot of the Vindhyas, is Mandu, the "City of Joy". It has a mild



MANDU—Jahaz Mahal

climate. Among its many ruins are the white marble tomb of Hoshang Shah, a fit resting place for the great warrior and the Jama Masjid, the finest specimen of Afghan architecture ; the beautiful Jahaz Mahal with halls, baths, turrets and cupolas ; the Hindola Mahal ; a well with subterranean retreats for the hot weather ; and the famous Rupmati's Pavilion built on a hill and overlooking the plain of Nimar 1,200 ft. below.

BAGH

Bagh, 96 miles from Indore, has a number of large caves (fifth to seventh century A.D.) hewn out of rocks and adorned with fine frescoes which, even in their damaged condition, amply testify to the excellence of ancient Indian artists.

UJJAIN

Ujjain, 33 miles from Indore by road, was once the seat of the Viceroyalty of Asoka. It is, however, best known as the

capital of the legendary King Vikramaditya at whose court are said to have flourished the "nine jewels", of whom Poet Kalidas was the most renowned.

The ancient shrine of Mahakal is among the attractions of Ujjain. In an island in the river Sipra is a picturesque 15th-century palace known as the Kaliadeh, a tribute to the engineering skill of Indian architects. There are also the remains of an 18th-century observatory erected by Jai Singh, Maharaja of Jaipur, during his governorship of Malwa.

BHOPAL

Half-hidden among mountains and nestling in rich foliage, Bhopal lies in the heart of Malwa and is the capital of the new Madhya Pradesh State. It is hallowed by memories of the great Hindu king, Raja Bhoj. It was also once renowned as a prominent centre of Buddhist culture. An outstanding feature of Bhopal is its picturesque lake. The old wall which once encircled the city is still intact in many places. The Ahmedabad Palace, situated on the crest of a high hill, commands a splendid view of the country for many miles around.

SANCHI

About twenty-eight miles by rail from Bhopal, on the rail route from Bombay to Delhi, is Sanchi, the site of the most extensive Buddhist remains in India. Its stupas constitute some of the oldest buildings in India. One of them enshrined the relics of the chief disciples of the Buddha, viz., Sariputta and Mahamoggallana. Discovered by General Cunningham, the relics of these Buddhist *arhats* (saints) were preserved in the Victoria and Albert Museum in London. Brought back from London in 1949, they were taken to many Buddhist countries to enable the devotees to pay their homage and then finally in 1952 interred in a new Mahavihara with due ceremony.

Most imposing is the Great Stupa, a solid dome about 120 feet in diameter and 54 feet in height, built of sandstone. Round the base is a flagged pathway surrounded by a massive





SANCHI—The Great Stupa

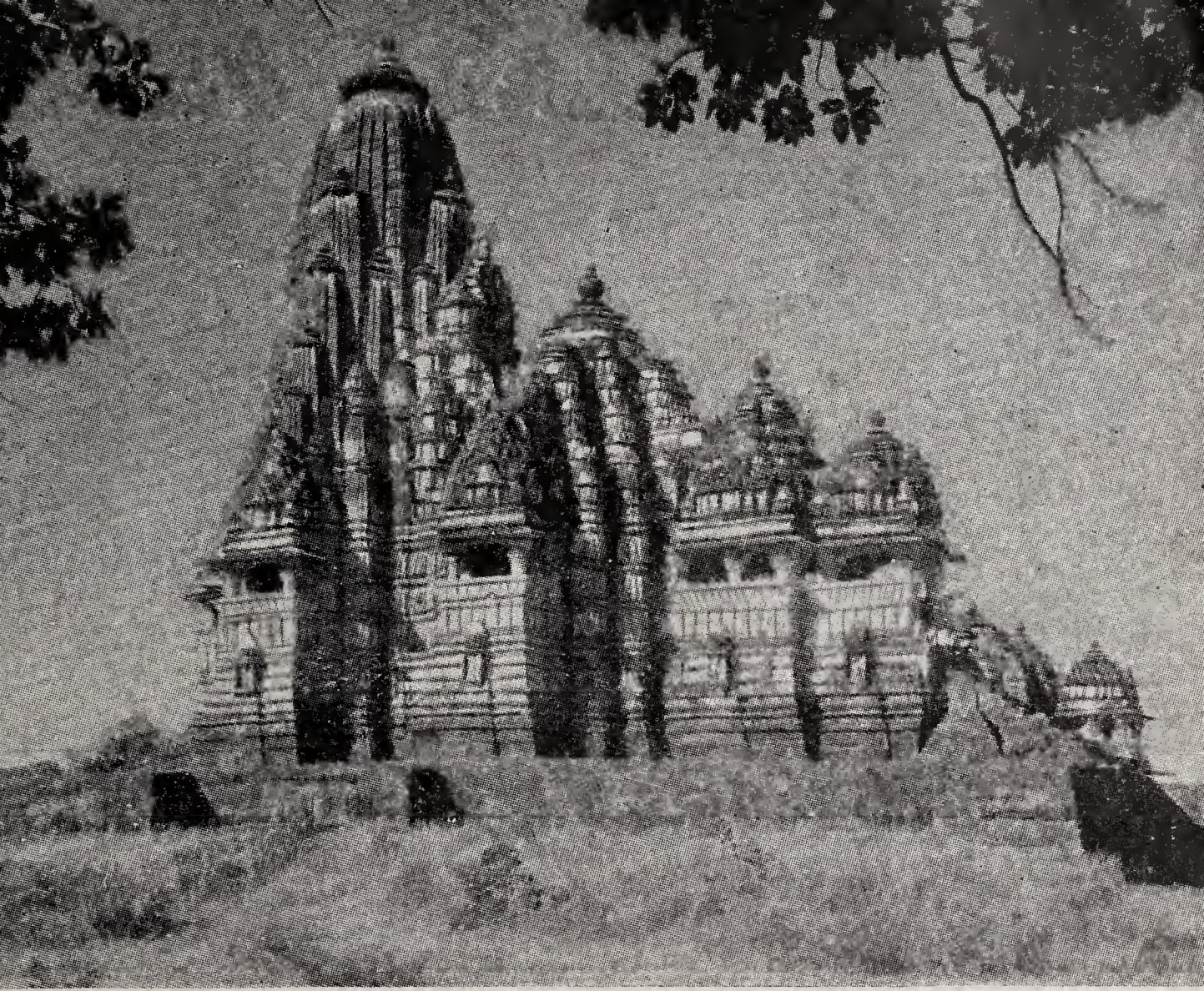
stone railing accessible through four gateways. The gates measure 28 ft. 5 in. to the top of the third architrave, and are profusely carved with scenes from the jataka stories. The carvings are vivid and true to nature. There is a fragment of a pillar edict of Asoka near the south gateway.

KHAJURAHO

Khajuraho is known for its magnificent temples which are among the most creative examples of Indian architecture. Of about 85 temples originally built at Khajuraho, only 30 now survive. With the exception of three, these were all built between 950 and 1050 A.D. and are unrivalled for profusion of ornate detail. In the Kandariya Mahadev temple, the largest

-SANCHI—North Gateway to the Great Stupa





KHAJURAHO—Kandariya Mahadeva Temple

of the group, details of bewildering complexity are massed together to form a perfectly balanced unity. Each of the 800 statues in the temple is a masterpiece of the sculptor's art. The Chaturbhuj temple stands on a high platform of masonry with smaller shrines at the four corners. The Parsvanath temple and the Ghantai are equally remarkable for their beautiful design, profusion of sculptures and graceful pillars.

There are two approaches to Khajuraho: one from Harpalpur, a railway station 53 miles east of Jhansi, from where a bus takes the tourist through Chhatarpur to Khajuraho, which is 61 miles away ; another from the Mahoba railway station on the Jhansi-Manikpur line from where Khajuraho is only 40 miles by road.

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←*KHAJURAHO—An amorous couple, Parsvanath Temple*

GWALIOR

Teli-ka Mandir, c. 750.

Rich in historic associations and architectural beauty, Gwalior, 195 miles from Delhi and 242 miles from Bhopal by rail, abounds in objects of absorbing interest.

Standing on a steep isolated mass of sandstone, nearly two miles long, 2,700 ft. across at its widest and 300 ft. high, the magnificent Fort is one of the most impressive medieval strongholds of India. The most splendid of the palaces within the walls is the Man Mandir, built by Raja Man Singh (1486-1516). Fergusson has described it as "the most remarkable and interesting example of a Hindu palace of an early age". The Gujari Mahal, also built by Raja Man Singh for his favourite queen, now houses an archaeological museum. Among the temples in the Fort, two very interesting examples are those of the Sas-bahu (mother-in-law and daughter-in-law) which stand on richly-carved plinths, and date from the year 1093 A.D. The Teli-ka-Mandir is the loftiest of all buildings in the Fort. Round the base of the Fort are enormous figures of Jain Tirthankaras (saints), one of them reaching a height of 57 ft.

Among the other places of interest in Gwalior are the Jai Vilas Palace, a magnificent modern building of Italian design, which contains a splendid carpet reputed to be the largest and heaviest in the world, imposing marble cenotaphs of the Maharajas and the beautiful group of statuary erected to commemorate Her late Highness Maharani Sakhyaraja.

In the old city at the foot of the Fort are the beautiful mosque and tomb of Ghaus Mohammed, a fine specimen of early Muslim architecture ; and the tomb of Tansen, the famous musician whose name has become a legend. Musicians from all parts of India visit Gwalior to pay homage to his memory.

SHIVPURI

About seventy miles by road from Gwalior among green hills, lakes and waterfalls is the summer resort of Shivpuri. The forest around Shivpuri abounds in big game such as tiger, bear, sambhar, blue bull, spotted deer and also duck, geese, jungle fowl, partridge, green pigeon and peacock.

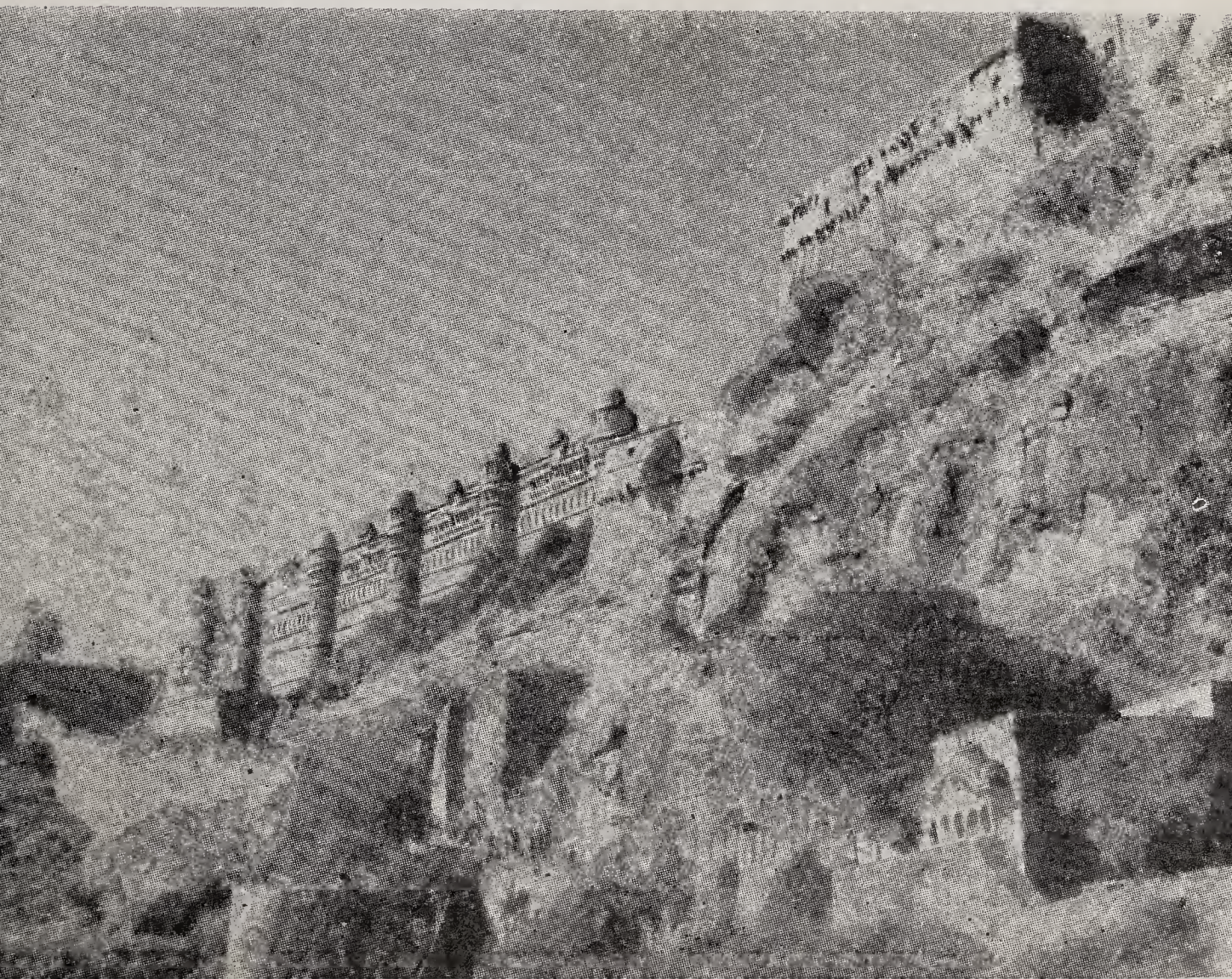
JABALPUR

Jabalpur, 616 miles from Bombay on the Bombay-Allahabad main line, is one of the largest cities of Madhya Pradesh.

Thirteen miles away, at the bottom of the gorge of the river Narmada, are the famous Marble Rocks. Near the entrance to the mile-long gorge is Monkey's Leap. Nearby is the ancient temple of sixty-four Yoginis (female ascetics). A little beyond the temple is the spot where the Narmada cascades down to the rocks below.

About four miles to the west of Jabalpur is an ancient fortress of the Gond kings, the Madan Mahal, perched on the summit of a huge granite boulder.

GWALIOR—Man Mandir Palace inside the Fort





JABALPUR—Marble Rocks

PACHMARHI

This hill station (average altitude 3,500 ft.) in Madhya Pradesh is situated on an isolated plateau in the Mahadev hills of the Satpuda range. It is 32 miles by road from Pipariya railway station, which is 505 miles from Bombay and 111 miles from Jabalpur on the Central Railway.

The name Pachmarhi is a corruption of Panch Madhi, or five huts, and is derived from five ancient caves which have been hewn in a small hill and about which different legends have received currency from time to time.

Forest glades and rivers characterise the scenery of Pachmarhi and make it picturesque. Good big game shooting in the forest below the station may be had by special arrangement with the Forest Department.

PART III

RAJASTHAN

Rajasthan, which covers 1,32,098 square miles in area, has a large expanse of rocky land and sandy desert interspersed with forests and fertile tracts. The Aravalli range divides Rajasthan into two regions, eastern and western. Until recently, it was known as Rajputana, and comprised, among others, the princely States of Udaipur, Jaipur, Jodhpur, Bikaner and Jaisalmer. The States of Rajputana and a few other tracts have now been integrated into a single administrative unit called Rajasthan.

Rajasthan, of all parts of India, is perhaps the most thrilling, for here among people of many races live the Rajputs of ancient lineage and proud descent. Warlike in the best sense of the word, courteous and chivalrous, they have a stirring history of heroic struggle against overwhelming odds. In battle, they preferred death to dishonour, and in friendship they were generous to a fault. Nowhere else in India will the tourist find so much that is traditional and picturesque as in Rajasthan.

JAIPUR

Jaipur, the capital of Rajasthan, is a magnificent town. It is surrounded on all sides, except the south, by rugged hills crowned with forts. Enclosed in embattled walls, the city was built early in the eighteenth century. It is so well laid-out that it might well have been designed by a modern town-planner. The Maharaja's palace stands in the centre of the city amidst lovely gardens. Houses with latticed windows line the street. Their rose-pink colour lends enchantment to the scene and makes it almost magical at sunset.

Jaipur takes its name from the famous Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh, who founded the city in 1728. A keen astronomer, he built an observatory which still exists and is equipped with



JAIPUR—Hawa Mahal or Palace of Winds

quaint masonry instruments of remarkable size. Also of interest are the Hawa Mahal (the Palace of Winds), the Ram Niwas Gardens, the Albert Hall and Museum, and the City Palace, which has a splendid collection of old-time weapons, carpets, ancient manuscripts and paintings.

Jaipur is noted for its craftsmen skilled in the art of cutting precious stones and is famed for its garnets. It is equally well known for brass inlay work, lacquer work and the printing of muslins.

Amber, seven miles from Jaipur, has an old palace overlooking the lake at the entrance to a rocky mountain gorge. Built in 1600 A.D., the palace ranks high architecturally. The Jai Mandir (Hall of Victory) is so delicately ornamented with fine inlay work that it "glows with bright and tender colours." The fort of Jaigarh, crowning the summit of a peak 500 ft. high, is of amazing beauty and lovely grandeur.

Jaipur is 191 miles from Delhi by rail, and is also connected with it by air and road.

AJMER

Ajmer, situated in a basin at the foot of Taragarh hill, is the key to Rajasthan. Founded in the 11th century by the Chauhan ruler, Ajaipal, the city is dominated by the Taragarh fortress built by Akbar. Bishop Heber called it "the Gibralter of India". It has changed hands many times.

Nearly 800 years ago, Anaji built a splendid embankment by the lovely lake, the Ana Sagar, and some 500 years later, Shahjahan erected five marble pavilions of exceeding beauty. Ajmer, however, is best known for the Dargah Khwaja Sahib, the tomb of the famous Muslim saint, Muin-ud-Din Chishti. Near the Dargah is Arhai-din-ka-jhonpra, one of the most remarkable architectural structures in the country. South-east of the city is the Mayo College, opened in 1857, for the education of Rajput princes. The institution is now a public school.

Seven miles from Ajmer by road, which passes through striking hilly terrain, is Pushkar, a most sacred lake. The temple of Brahma near the lake is considered to be the only one of its kind in India.

Ajmer is 276 miles by rail from Delhi and 84 miles from Jaipur.

UDAIPUR

Udaipur has been verily described as the 'City of Sunrise' and the 'Venice of the East'. Here the visitor will find his dream of India come true, for the city combines real beauty with the picturesque associations of a great and glorious past. It stands in a valley, amid green hills, on the banks of the wide lake Pichola of steel-blue water, with little islands. On these rise from the water's edge marble palaces of pure white that glisten in the sunlight. Crowning the ridge, on which the city clusters along the shores of the lake, is the palace of the Maharana. Within the palace is all the magnificence of the East—peacocks in mosaic on the walls, floors inlaid with tiles of rare design, and roof gardens affording thrilling views of the panorama below.

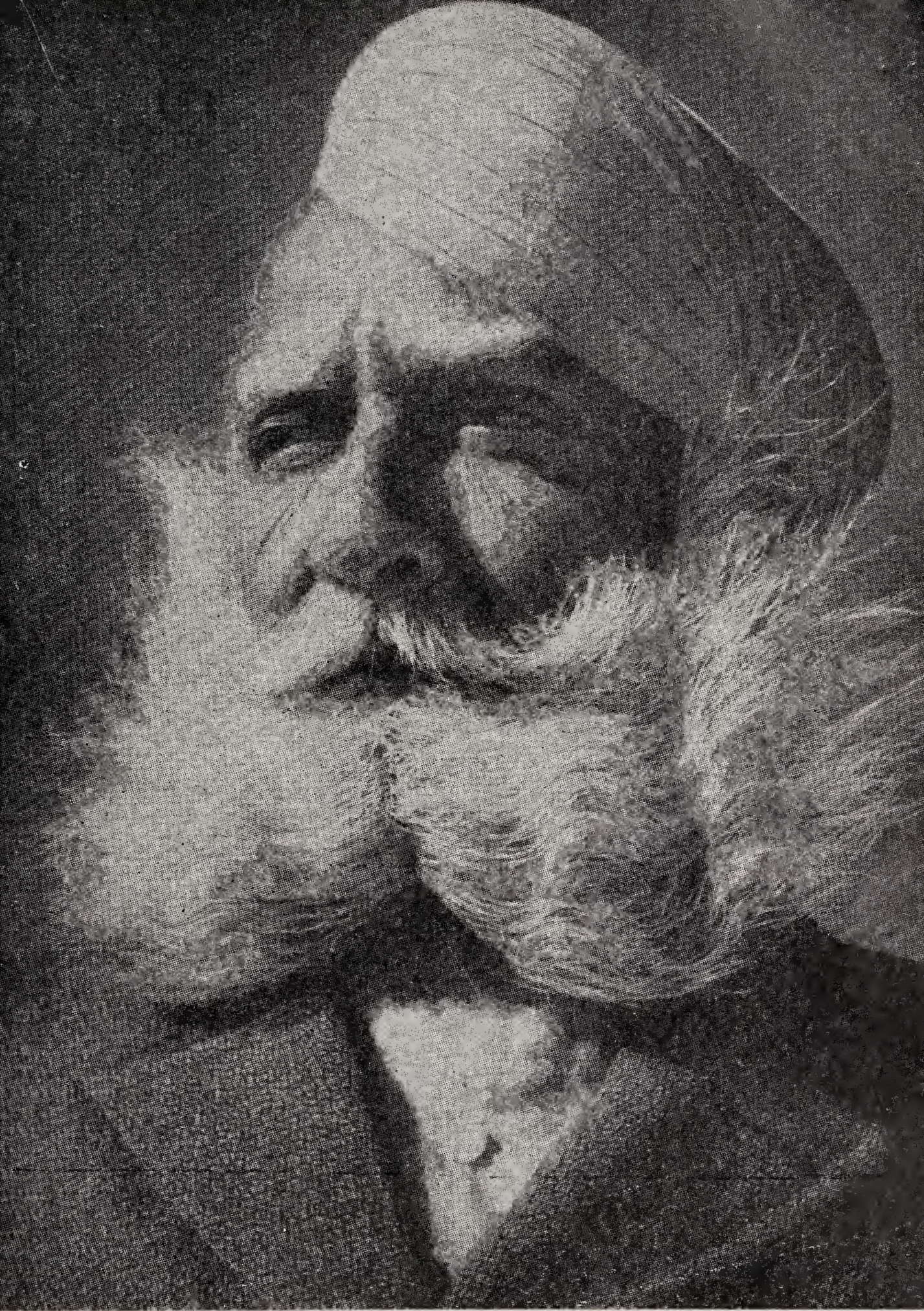
The island palaces, with their exquisite setting, rival the palace of the Maharana. The Jag Mandir palace, built in the first half of the seventeenth century, once gave shelter to Prince Khurram (afterwards Emperor Shah Jahan), when he was in revolt against his father, Jahangir. The Jag Niwas Palace, built a hundred years later, has delightful courts and gardens.

Udaipur has many parks and gardens—the best being Sahelion-ki-Bari—in which there are rose gardens and avenues of palms, and the vegetation is always fresh and green.

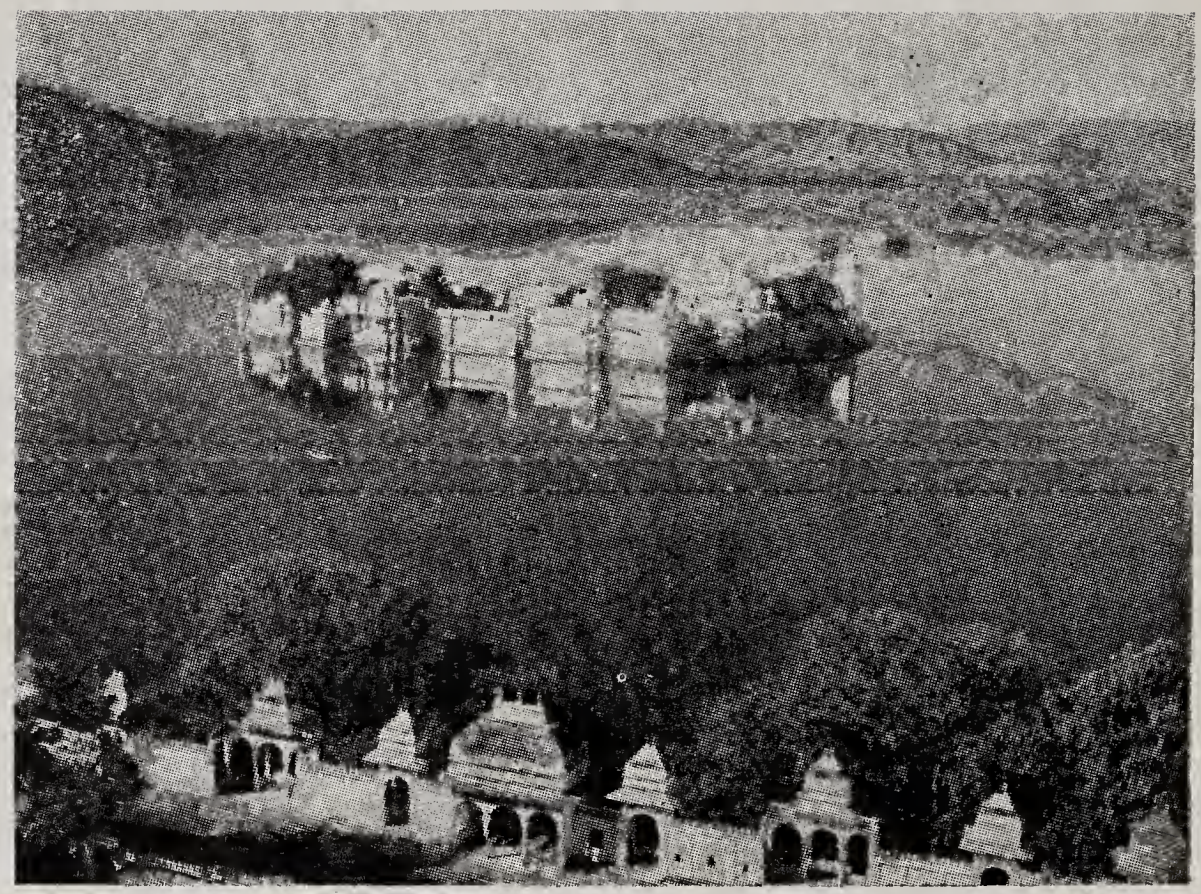
Among the other places of interest in the city are the finely carved temple of Jagannath, built by Maharana Jagat Singh in the seventeenth century ; eight sculptured arches between the Bari Pol and the Triple Gateway under which the Maharanas used to be weighed against gold, which was then distributed among the poor ; and the Sujangarh hill which has lovely views of the Fateh Sagar lake below.

Two miles from Udaipur, at the ancient village of Ahar, are the cenotaphs of the Maharanas, large and small, a wealth of white marble, interspersed with trees. Here, too, are *sati* stones, commemorating the courageous sacrifice of women who laid down their lives and were consumed by fire, while their husbands, pledged to die a hero's death in the service of their sacred land, hurled themselves against the invading hordes.

Fourteen miles north of Udaipur, and linked by a motor road that runs through splendid scenery and a mountain pass,



A Rajput



UDAIPUR—Island Palace

UDAIPUR—Lake Pichola



is Eklingji, a magnificent temple dedicated to Mahadeo. Another 17 miles is Nathdwara with a 12th-century temple dedicated to Lord Krishna ; it is one of the important places of pilgrimage for the Vaishnavites.

About 32 miles south-east of Udaipur is Jai Samand Lake, one of the largest artificial lakes in the world. Another picturesque sheet of water, Raj Samand Lake, is about the same distance from Udaipur.

Udaipur has a healthy climate. The heat is never excessive, for the town lies nearly 2,500 ft. above sea level. The winter months are delightful. Udaipur is an overnight journey by rail from Jaipur.

CHITTORGARH

There is no place in Rajasthan with a history more romantic than that of Chittorgarh, the centre of Rajput resistance against Mughal rule. Founded by the great Rajput hero, Bappa Rawal, in 728 A.D., it was here that the Sisodia Rajput warriors repeatedly gave their lives, preferring death to dishonour and surrender. The city was sacked at least three times before it was finally abandoned and the capital moved to Udaipur. On each occasion, while the Rajput defenders donned the yellow robes and died fighting, their womenfolk performed *Jauhar* and perished on the funeral pyres of their husbands.

The Chittor Fort reposes on a rocky hill, which rises steeply from the town. Few can resist the urge to wander among these remains, every stone of which has behind it some tale of heroism or romance.

The one-mile ascent to the fort has seven magnificent gateways. Among the ruins in it is the seven-storey, 75 ft. high *Kirti Stambh* (Tower of Fame), a 12th-century elegant Jain monument covered with sculptures from the base to the top.

South of the tower is the ancient temple of Nilkanth Mahadev on the right and the Suraj Pol (Sun Gate). The *Chhattri* here marks the spot where the Rawat of Sulambar fell while defending the gate during Akbar's siege. Nearby, overlooking a tank is the palace of Rajah Bhim Singh and his famous spouse, Padmini.

From here a road leads past the palace of Jaimal and Patta,

the immortal heroes of resistance against Akbar, to the famous 122-ft. high Tower of Victory, Jai Stambha, erected by Rana Kumbha to commemorate his victory over Mahmud Khilji of Malwa in 1440.

North of the tower is the temple of Virji built by Rana Kumbha. Close by is another temple built by his celebrated consort, Mira, who dedicated her life to the worship of Lord Krishna. Her hymns are as popular in India today as when they were sung by the great devotee.

Chittorgarh is 116 miles from Ajmer by rail.

MOUNT ABU

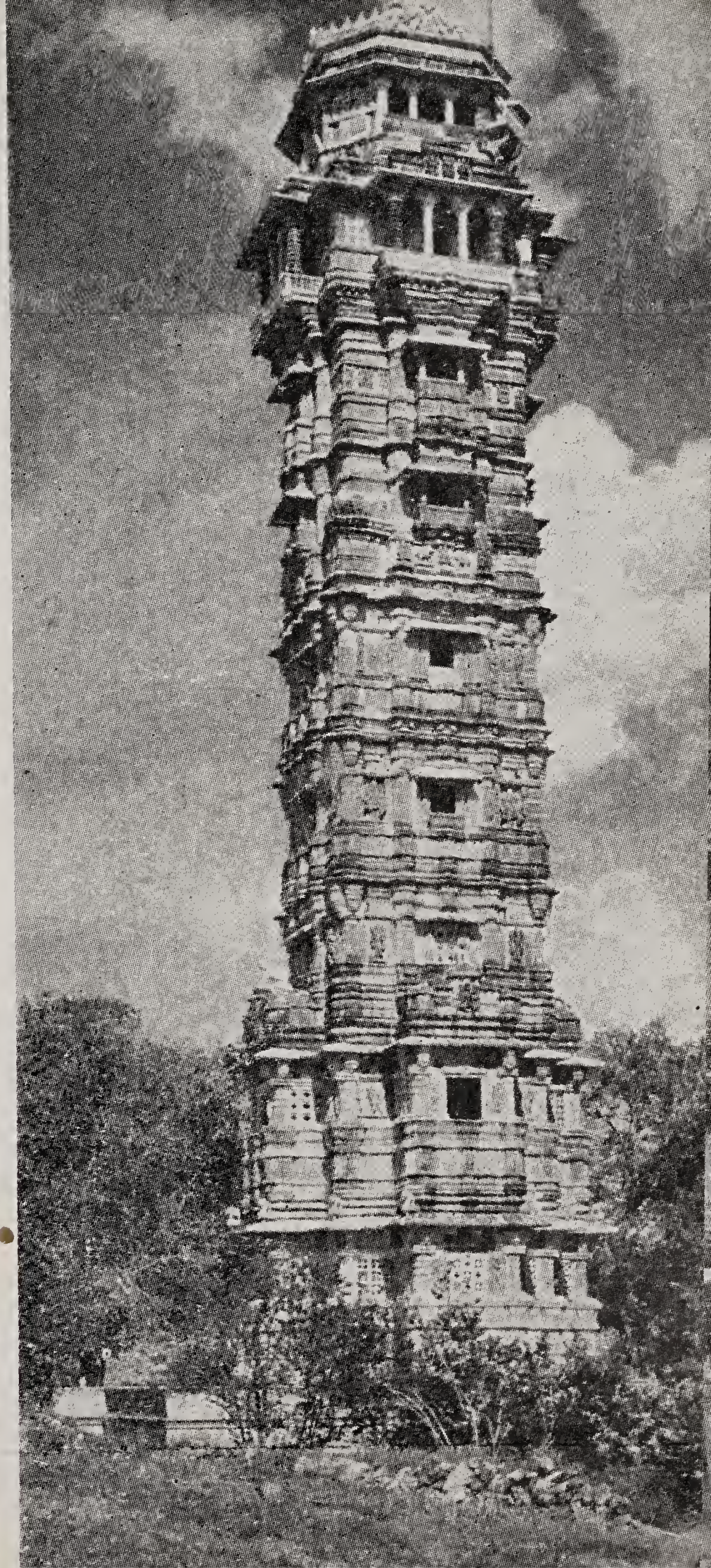
Perched about 4,000 ft. above sea level on the Aravalli range, Mount Abu is one of the prettiest hill stations in India. It is famous for the celebrated Dilwara temples, sacred to the Jains, containing some of the finest specimens of carving in India. Built of pure white marble, they have all the delicacy and rich ornamentation of Indian art of the Middle Ages.

The hill resort has many walks, shrines and beauty spots, including the Nakhi Lake in an idyllic setting, Sunset Point and huge granite boulders which sometimes assume fantastic shapes. Not far from here is Achaleshwar, a famous forest sanctuary.

Mount Abu is 18 miles by a good motor road from Abu Road railway station, which is 465 miles from Delhi by rail.

JODHPUR

Jodhpur stands on a range of sandstone hills surrounded by a strong wall, nearly six miles in length, with seven gates. Dominating the city is an eminence surmounted by a massive fortress. In olden days, the fortress must have been well-nigh impregnable, for the rocky base on which it is built is scarped on every side. A good metalled road winds up the neighbouring slopes to a massive gateway. This is the first of seven great barriers thrown across the zigzag ascent. Within the walls are royal palaces of old where one can see priceless jewels and a heterogeneous collection of arms. From the battlements can be had a panoramic view of the city nestling round the fort.



CHITTORGARH—
Tower of Victory



MOUNT ABU—Ceiling of a Dilwara temple

MOUNT ABU—Interior of a Dilwara temple



The fort can also be seen from the Gulab Sagar, a picturesque sheet of water within the city.

In the nearby walled suburb of Mahamandir there is a fine temple having a hundred pillars. A few miles from Jodhpur, at Kailana and Balsamand, are picturesque lakes. The former is the headquarters of the Jodhpur Yacht Club, while the latter has extensive gardens and a small zoo. The well laid-out Willingdon Zoological Gardens have a museum, a library, a sports stadium and a garden for women.

About five miles north of Jodhpur is Mandor, once the capital of Marwar. It was captured by the Rathor Rajput chief, Rao Chonda, from the Parihar Rajputs in the year 1381, and it served as the Rathor capital until the foundation of Jodhpur. Another object of interest is the Hall of Heroes, a gallery of sixteen colossal figures, hewn out of a single natural rock.

Jodhpur is 383 miles from Delhi by rail via Phulera.

BIKANER

Founded in 1488, Bikaner is, like Jodhpur, a desert city, built on an elevation and surrounded by a fine embattled wall pierced by five gates.

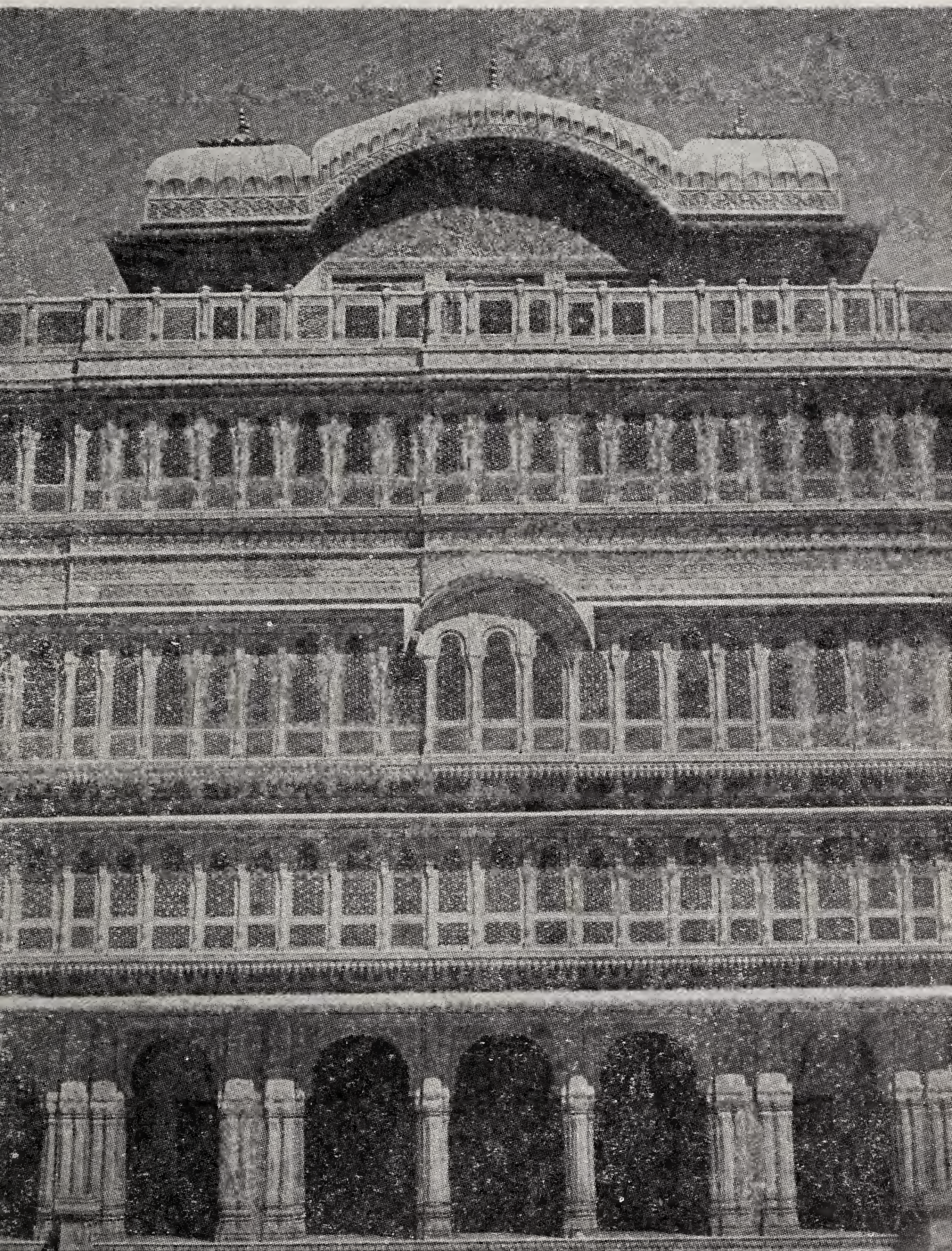
The city possesses many fine buildings. The fort, built in the sixteenth century by Raja Rai Singh, contains some old palaces, an interesting Sanskrit and Persian library and an armoury. Among several other interesting buildings in Bikaner are the Lalgarh Palace, Jain monasteries, temples and mosques. Outside the city is a modern temple dedicated to Siva.

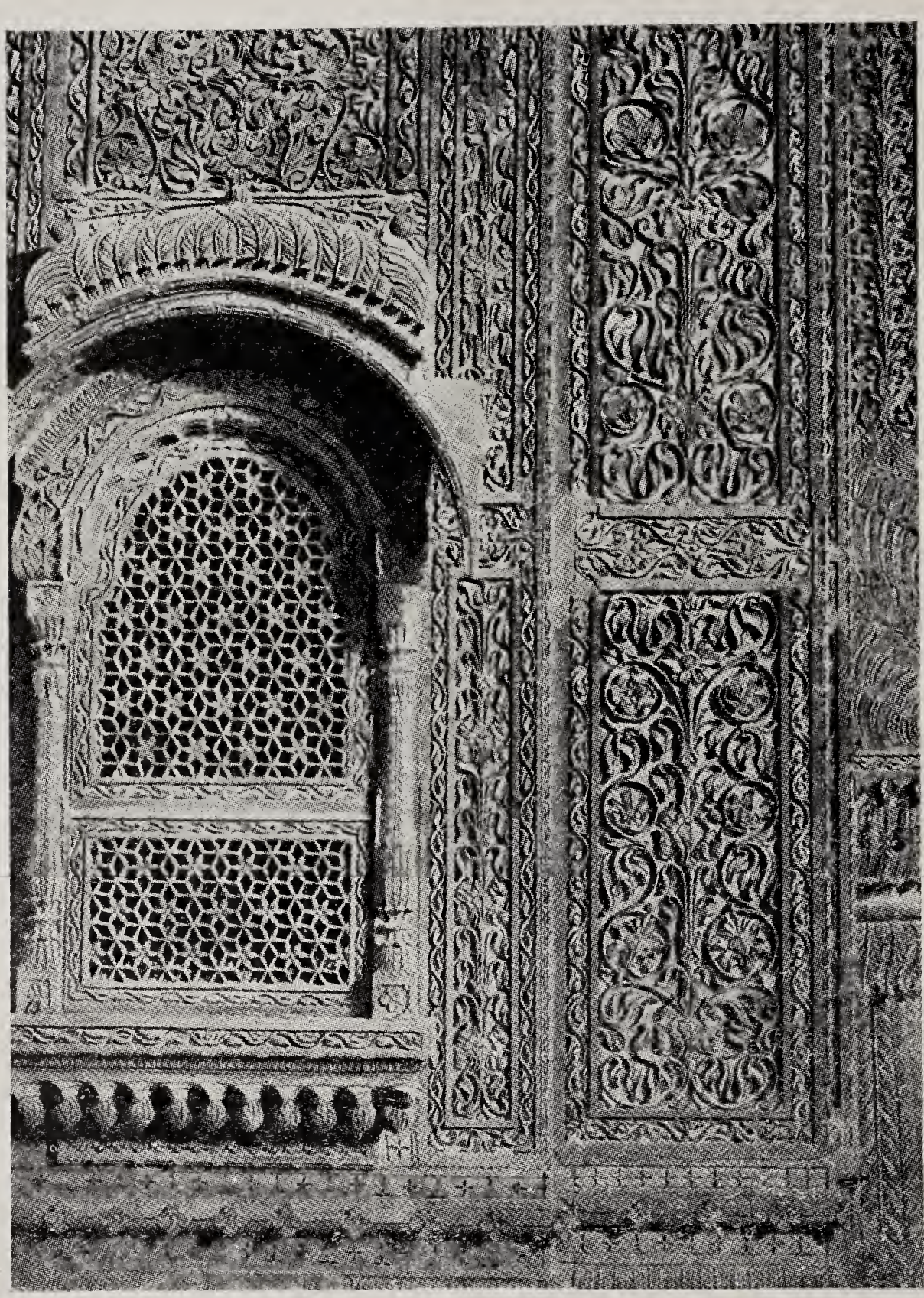
Bikaner is 287 miles by rail from Delhi.

BHARATPUR

One hundred and eleven miles from Delhi on the main line of the Western Railway to Bombay is Bharatpur, known for its historic fort which withstood the British onslaught for a long time. About 3 miles from the city is a great marsh famous for its duck shooting. Twenty-three miles from Bharatpur and connected by a metalled road is 'Deeg' with its splendid

BIKANER—Lalgarh Palace





BIKANER—Red-stone carvings in Lalgarh Palace

palaces which are noteworthy specimens of the Mughal style of architecture in its last phase.

ALWAR

Founded in 1771, Alwar lies on a rising ground with a range of hills in the background. The fort dominates the town. At the foot of the fort is a beautiful tank. The palace has an interesting museum and an armoury. In the neighbouring forests, there is plenty of game, including panthers and tigers.

Alwar is about 100 miles from Delhi by road on the way to Jaipur. It is also connected with Delhi by rail.

KOTAH

Two hundred and ninety-one miles from Delhi by rail is Kotah, a walled city, on the right bank of the river Chambal. Among its many places of interest are the public gardens on the shore of a beautiful lake, a fine old palace, the new palace called "Umed Bhawan" and the royal cenotaphs.

BUNDI

About twenty-eight miles west of Kotah by road is Bundi, situated in a narrow gorge in the hills. The wall round the city is pierced by magnificent gateways. The Bundi palace by the lake, with islets supporting temples, is a fine piece of architecture and one of the most beautiful buildings in Rajasthan. The Bundi jungles afford excellent opportunities for tiger shooting.

PART IV

NORTHERN INDIA

Northern India is largely a land of great river-fed plains which gradually rise in parallel ranges to the icy heights of the mighty Himalayas. In the Himalayas are the lovely vales of Kangra and Kulu and many hill resorts which are delightfully cool even in summer. In the plains, west of the river Yamuna, is the border State of the Punjab, the granary of India. On the river Yamuna is Delhi, the capital of India. East of the river are the fertile plains of Uttar Pradesh where at Agra the world-famous Taj Mahal was built by Emperor Shah Jahan. On the river Ganga is the holy city of Banaras, probably the most ancient city in India and certainly one of the most picturesque.

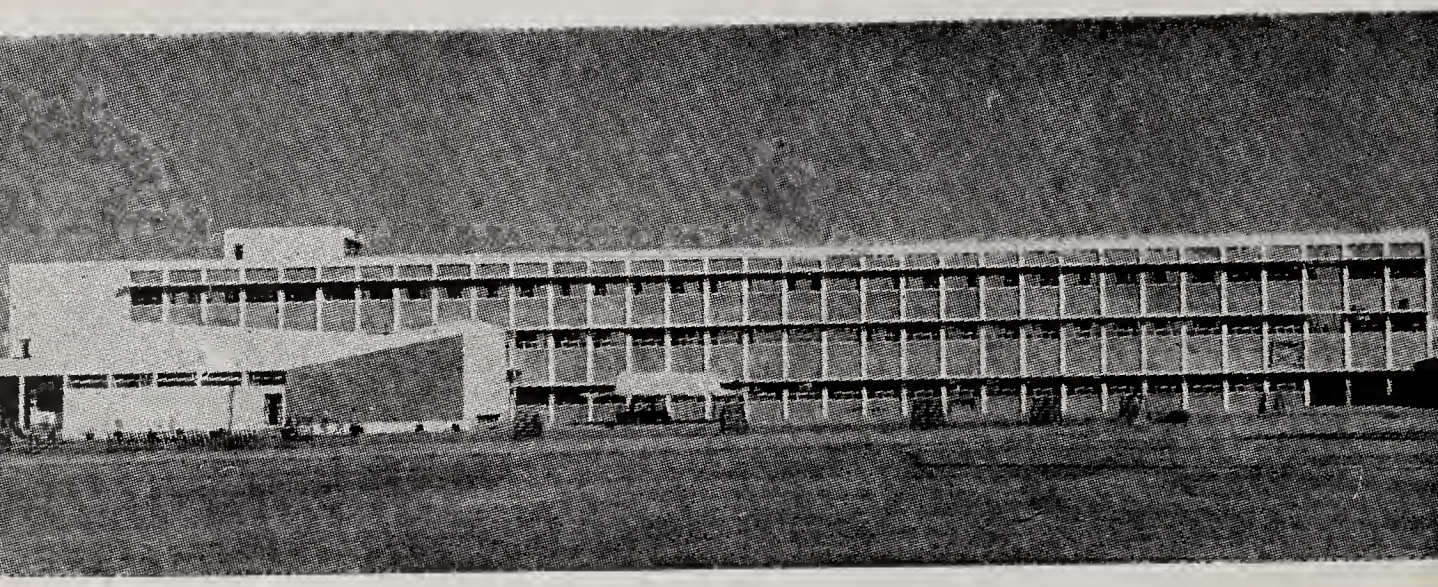
AMRITSAR

A few miles within India's north-western border is Amritsar, known for its Golden Temple, the most sacred shrine of the Sikhs and the tank called the Pool of Immortality. Ram Das, the fourth Sikh Guru, founded the city while excavating the holy tank, Guru Arjun Dev built the Temple and Ranjit Singh, the Sikh ruler, enriched the shrine and covered its dome with copper, overlaid with gold foil. The causeway leading to the Temple from the side of the quadrangle enclosing the pool is 204 ft. long and covered with an archway. In the centre of the pool is the Temple, a square building with marble inlaid walls and dome-shaped roof, under which shaded by a silk canopy lies the Granth Sahib, the holy book of the Sikhs. In the Guru-ka-Bagh or the Garden of the Guru there is the Baba Atal Tower which contains interesting frescoes, depicting incidents from the life of Guru Nanak, the founder of Sikhism.

About 50 yards from the Temple is the Akal Takht (The Immortal Throne), a building of historic significance for the Sikhs. Here the Gurus used to hold their court, and at this

AMRITSAR—The Golden Temple





CHANDIGARH—The Engineering College

place decisions concerning the religious and social life of the community are taken.

Amritsar is 278 miles by rail and 279 miles by road from Delhi. There is also a regular air service to Amritsar.

CHANDIGARH

A mere village in 1947, Chandigarh is today a famous name in town planning. Planned by a team of renowned architects, led by the great Frenchman, Le Corbusier, Chandigarh represents an ideal combination of what is best in the architecture of India and the West.

Work on the site commenced in 1951 and during the past few years Chandigarh has developed into a modern city, which is laid out in 30 rectangular sectors, integrated by a grid of fast traffic roads. Only 10 miles from Chandigarh are the famous Pinjore Gardens laid out in the Mughal style.

Chandigarh is 155 miles by rail, a comfortable overnight journey from Delhi. It is also connected with Delhi by air and road.

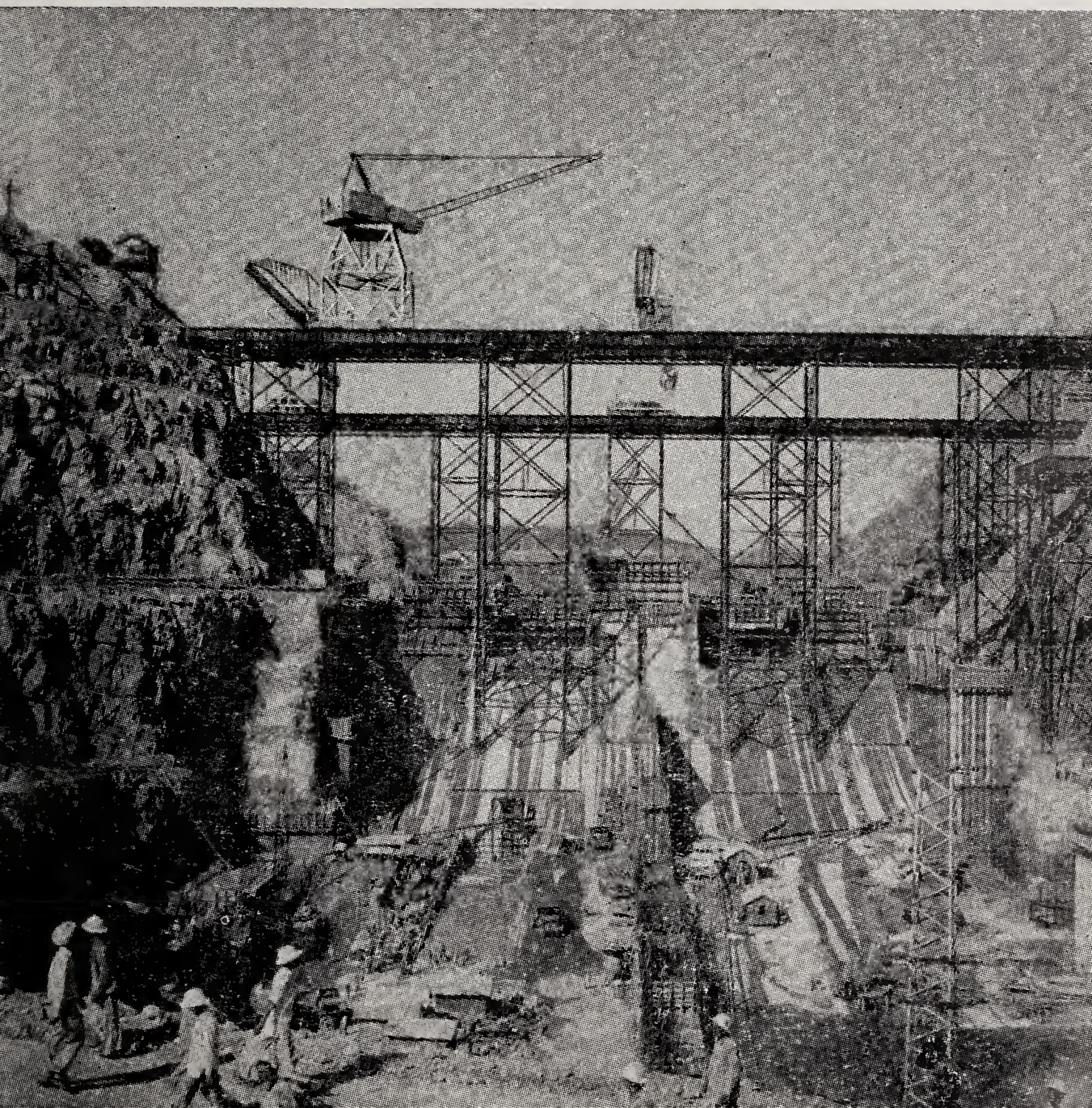
BHAKRA-NANGAL PROJECT

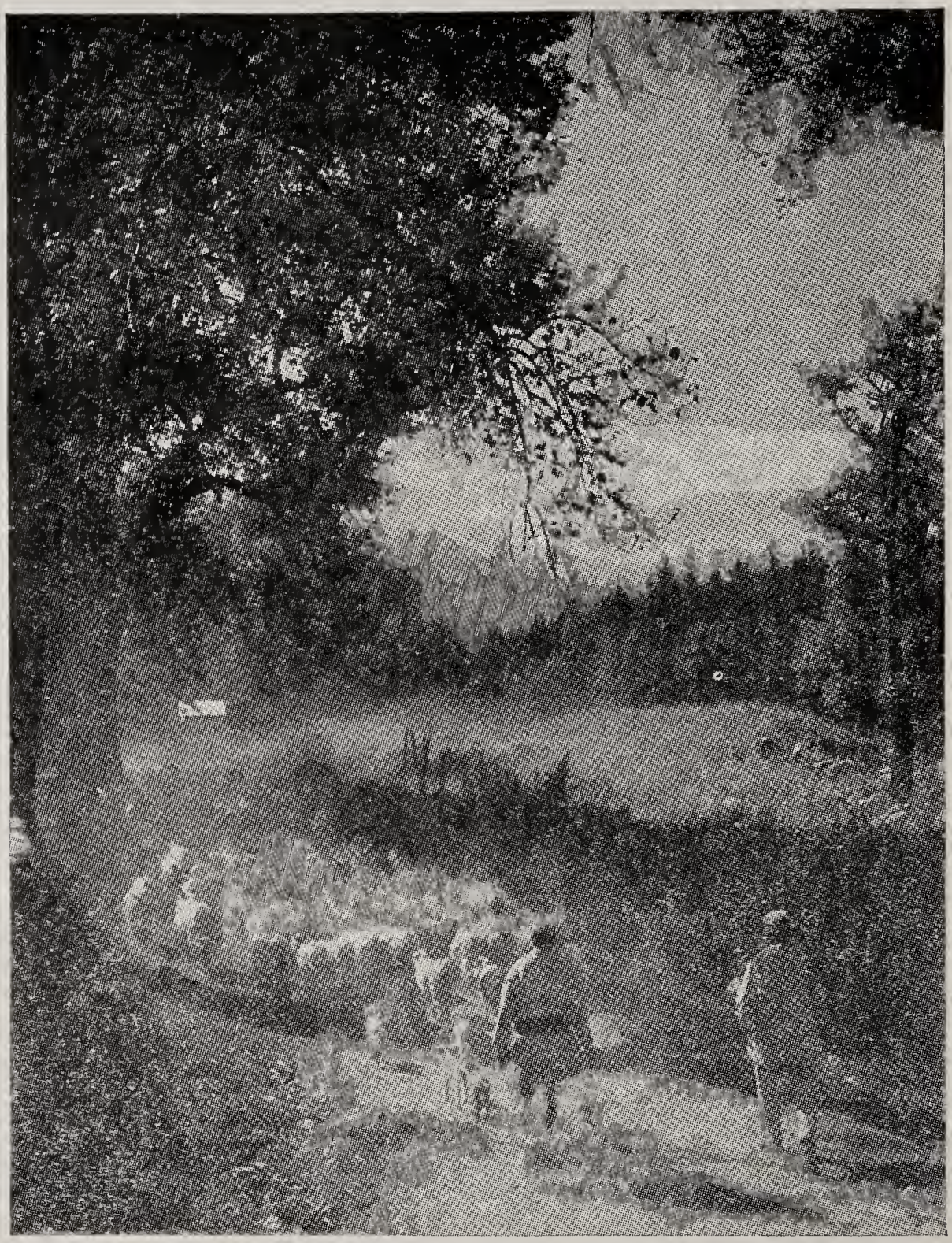
About 225 miles north of Delhi, in a gorge of the green Shivalik hills, India's biggest multi-purpose scheme, the Bhakra-Nangal Project, is speedily taking shape. The project

consists of a 740-foot high dam at Bhakra on the river Sutlej —the highest dam in the world, a huge reservoir about 66 square miles in area, a small diversion dam 8 miles downstream at Nangal with two power houses on the Nangal Hydel Canal and a network of 3,000 miles of canals and distributaries. The Nangal Dam, the Nangal Hydel Canal, two power houses and the canal network have already been completed.

The Bhakra Dam, which will be three times the famous Qutb Minar in height, is to be completed by 1960. Two huge

BHAKRA—The 740-foot high dam under construction





KANGRA—A pastoral scene

tunnels, each 50 ft. in diameter and half a mile long, had to be built to divert the river from its course so that the foundations of the dam could be laid in the river bed. The storage in Bhakra reservoir will begin in 1958. On completion, the project will irrigate 4 million acres in the Punjab and Rajasthan and generate 450,000 lakh kilowatts of electricity.

Not far from Nangal, on the left bank of the Sutlej, is the historic city of Anandpur Sahib connected with the life of Guru Gobind Singh, the tenth Guru of the Sikhs. Forty-eight miles downstream from Bhakra is the town of Rupar, where remains of the Indus Valley civilisation have been excavated recently.

KULU AND KANGRA VALLEYS

Rivalling the vale of Kashmir in beauty, the Kulu and Kangra Valleys lie at the foot of the Dhaula Dhar Range of the Himalayas. Green with apple orchards and strewn with

KULU—In a snow-bound valley



ancient Rajput forts on the summits of immense crags, well-nigh impregnable in olden days, and with the majestic snow-capped mountains standing in bold relief against the skyline, these valleys provide some of the loveliest scenery in India.

Kangra, Jogindernagar, Dharamsala, Kulu and Manali are some of the chief holiday resorts in the valleys. Kangra lies on a hill, 2,500 ft. high, overlooking the Banganga stream. An ancient Rajput fort crowns a precipitous rock and dominates the surrounding valley. At Jogindernagar, in a beautiful setting, are the generators of a large hydro-electric station which utilizes the snow-fed waters of the river Uhl to generate electricity. Baijnath, a sacred place for Hindus, has a temple, which is architecturally one of the best in Northern India.

The Kulu and Kangra valleys are known for their orchards and tea plantations. Apples and pears are plentiful. In winter the valleys abound in bears, leopards and other animals. The streams offer trout fishing.

Trekkers consider the Kulu Valley and the nearby valleys as some of the finest in India. The Parvati Valley is a week-end trek from Kulu. The Lahoul Valley offers a longer and more arduous trek, as the Rohtang Pass (13,400 ft.) is crossed and the trekker remains throughout at an altitude of more than 10,000 ft. Rest houses exist at all stages up to Patso beyond which tents are necessary. The Spiti Valley, though more beautiful than the Lahoul Valley, offers more rugged treks as there are no rest houses or roads. No provisions are available and the visitor must carry everything he needs.

The most convenient way to reach the Valleys is to travel by train overnight from Delhi to Pathankot and from there by a narrow-gauge line to Jogindernagar, the railway terminus. Bus services are available from Pathankot as well as from Jogindernagar. The distance from Pathankot to Kulu is 175 miles.

DALHOUSIE

Fifty-one miles from Pathankot, Dalhousie, in the north-western corner of the Kangra Valley and at an altitude of 6,678 ft. above sea level, is a popular hill station and sanatorium. From Dalhousie to Chamba, the scenery is picturesque



SIMLA—Rashtrapati Nivas

and the road passes through one of the most beautiful forests in the world. Dalhousie is another centre for treks to Khajjiar, Chamba and beyond. The trip to Pangi is a fascinating experience. There are rest houses at all stages.

SIMLA

Simla is one of the most popular hill stations in Northern India. Silhouetted against dark-green ranges, about 7,000 feet above sea level, this one-time summer capital of the Government of India is now the capital of the Himachal Pradesh territory. Travelling overnight from Delhi by train, the tourist reaches Kalka early in the morning. From Kalka, Simla is about 60 miles both by train and by road. The journey by train has a romance of its own. As the small carriages of the narrow-gauge railway line move slowly up the winding track and through the long tunnels, one is overpowered by the breath-taking beauty of the landscape. Between Kalka and Simla are a number of minor hill stations. Of these,

Kasauli, Chail and Solan are the more important. Chail possesses the highest cricket ground in the world.

Simla has a lovely scenery and fine walks to the woods of Mashobra and Mahasu. Partridge and pheasant shooting in the neighbouring hills provides an additional attraction. Hikers to Narkanda (40 miles from Simla) and Kotgarh (50 miles from Simla) can lodge in convenient rest houses on the way. Winter sports are held every year at Kufri, 10 miles from Simla.

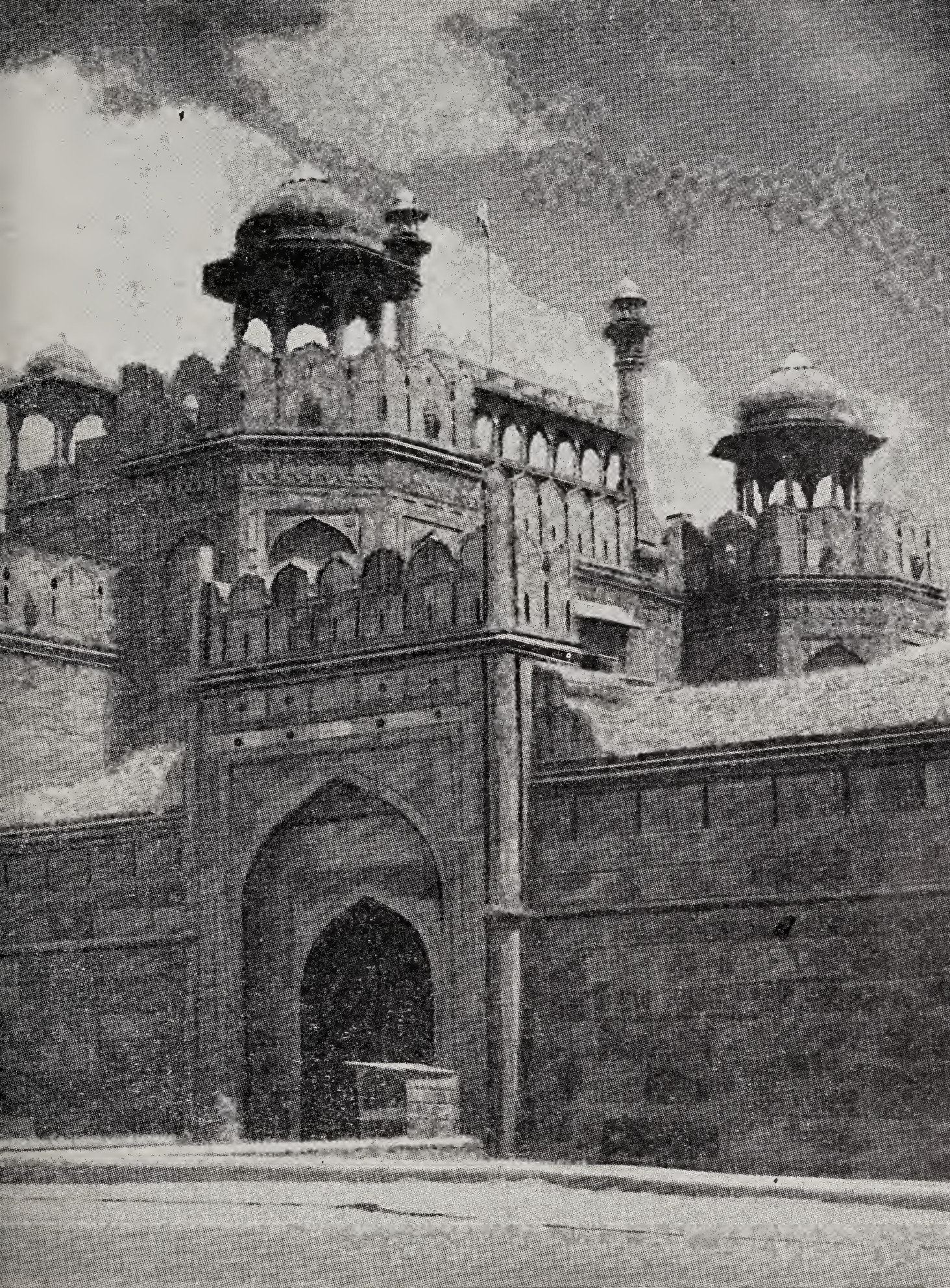
DELHI

Strategically situated on the river Yamuna and commanding the gateway to the fertile Indo-Gangetic plain stands Delhi, the modern capital of India. The site where it stands has witnessed the rise and fall of many imperial cities in the past and Delhi's history is written in the numerous relics and monuments that lie scattered all about.

Delhi really consists of two towns—Old Delhi and New Delhi. Old Delhi—the city of Shah Jahan, the fifth Mughal emperor—has many architectural masterpieces. The Red Fort, built by Shah Jahan between 1639 and 1648, dominates the city and stands as a mute symbol of past Mughal glory. Inside it the visitor can see the relics of what was once a splendid imperial palace. The two Audience Halls with their fine pillars and inlaid walls and ceilings are still a feast for the eye. On the walls of the Diwan-i-khas is inscribed a Persian couplet which says: "If a Paradise be on the face of the earth, it

DELHI—Floral decorations in the Red Fort





DELHI—The Red Fort

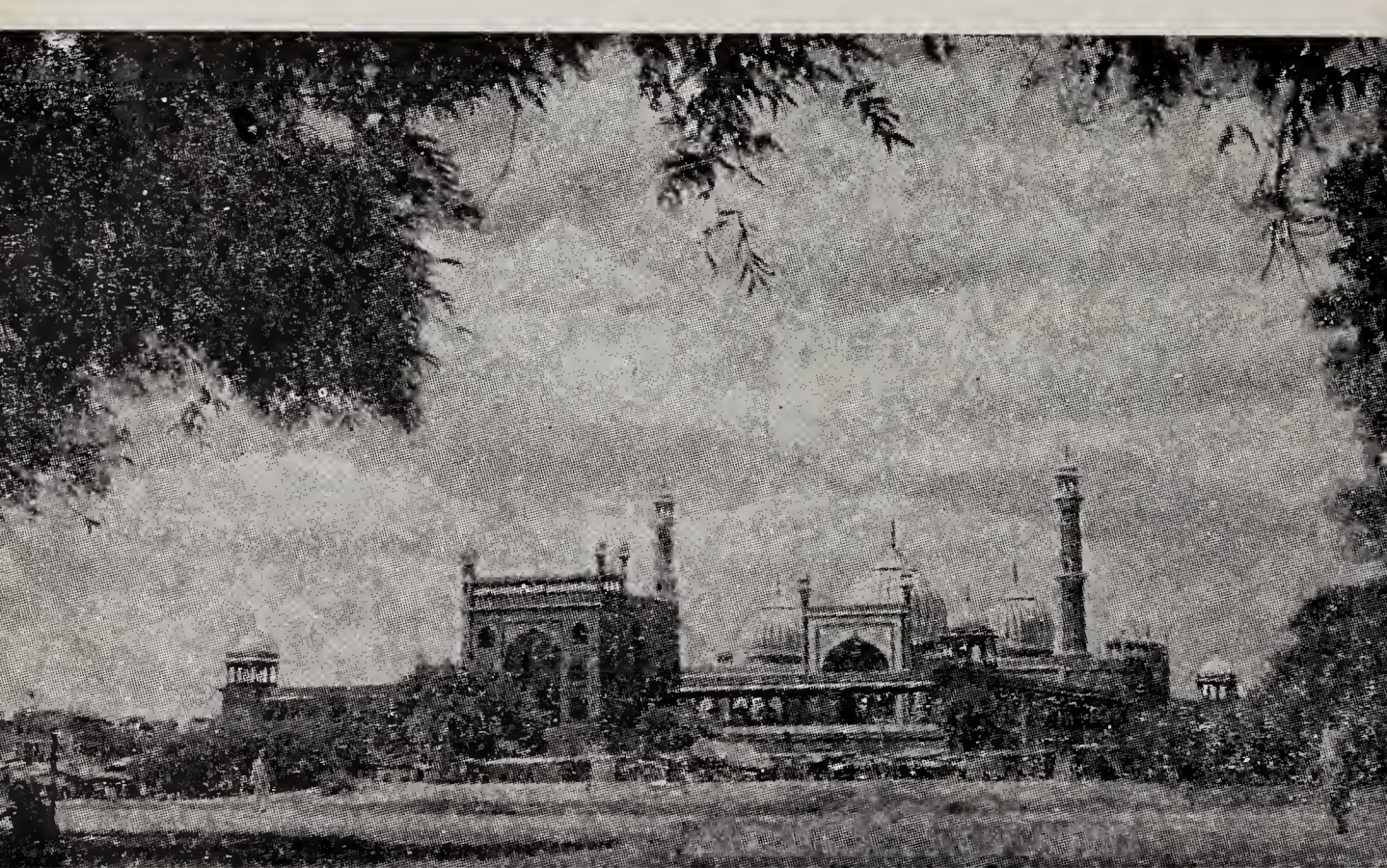
is this, it is this, it is this''. Other buildings within the Fort are the Rang Mahal, the Hamam, the Pearl Mosque and the Mumtaz Mahal which houses a museum containing relics of the Mughal period.

From the Fort to Fatehpuri Mosque runs the Chandni Chowk, the centre for jewellers and gold and silver smiths once renowned as the richest street in the world. Facing the Fort across a belt of green lawns is Jama Masjid, surely one of the noblest buildings in India.

To the south and south-west of the city are the tomb of Humayun, a monument of rose-coloured sandstone inlaid with white marble, Lodi Tombs set amidst an extensive park and Qutb Minar, dating from the twelfth century, a tower of sandstone regarded as one of the most perfect in the world. Nearby is the famous rust-proof Iron Pillar dating from the fourth century A.D. ; and Tughlaqabad with its massive Fort and Ghias-ud-din Tughlaq's tomb.

With its broad shady avenues and spacious parks, New Delhi, the seat of the Union Government, is often described as a 'Garden City'. It has a circular Parliament House and an imposing Central Secretariat in two blocks which stand

DELHI—Jama Masjid



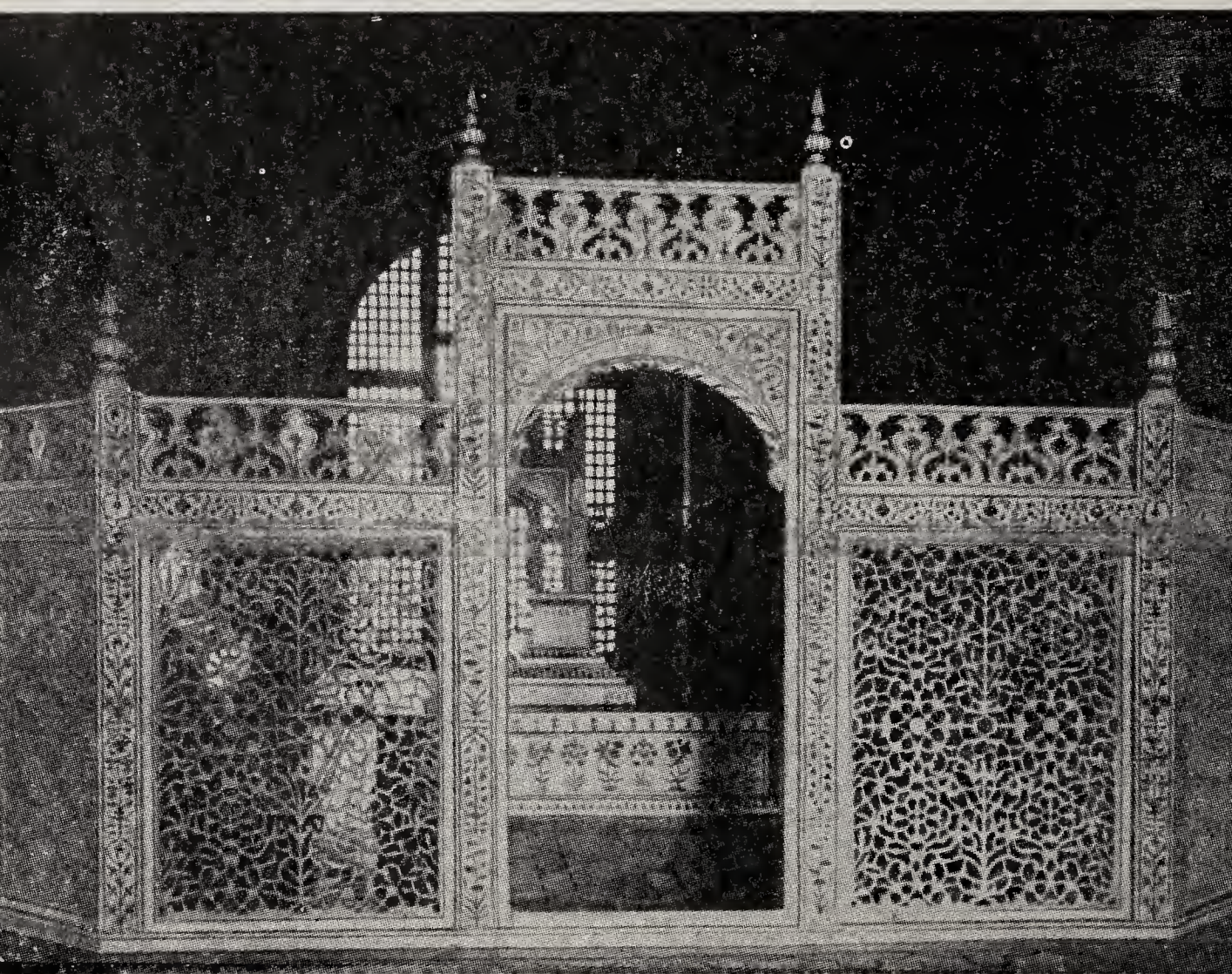


DELHI—
Qutb Minar



FATEHPUR SIKRI—Sheikh Salim Chishti's Tomb

AGRA—Pierced marble screen inside the Taj



at the approaches to Rashtrapati Bhawan, the residence of the President of India.

Purana Qila, the old ruined fort, Isa Khan's tomb, Hauz Khas, Safdar Jung's tomb, the War Memorial, popularly known as India Gate, Sri Lakshmi Narayan Temple, Jantar Mantar, the 18th-century observatory with huge masonry instruments, Broadcasting House and the National Physical Laboratory are important sites for visitors.

On the right bank of the Yamuna, between Old Delhi and New Delhi, is a hallowed spot, Rajghat, where Mahatma Gandhi was cremated in 1948. A garden has been laid out round his *samadhi* on a raised platform, which has become a national shrine.

Delhi is best known for its craftsmen. They excel in ivory carving, ivory inlay on wood, gold and silver thread embroidery and jewellery-making. Delhi's jewellery has rare refinement and delicacy.

MATHURA

Situated on the banks of the Yamuna, Mathura, ninety miles from Delhi by rail *en route* to Bombay, is one of the oldest towns in India. It is studded with places of pilgrimage, connected with Lord Krishna. Throughout the year, devout pilgrims visit this place. The marble galleries adjoining the ghats are of great elegance. In ancient times Mathura was an important centre of Hindu, Buddhist and Jain faiths. The museum has one of the finest collections of sculptures, terracottas and inscriptions.

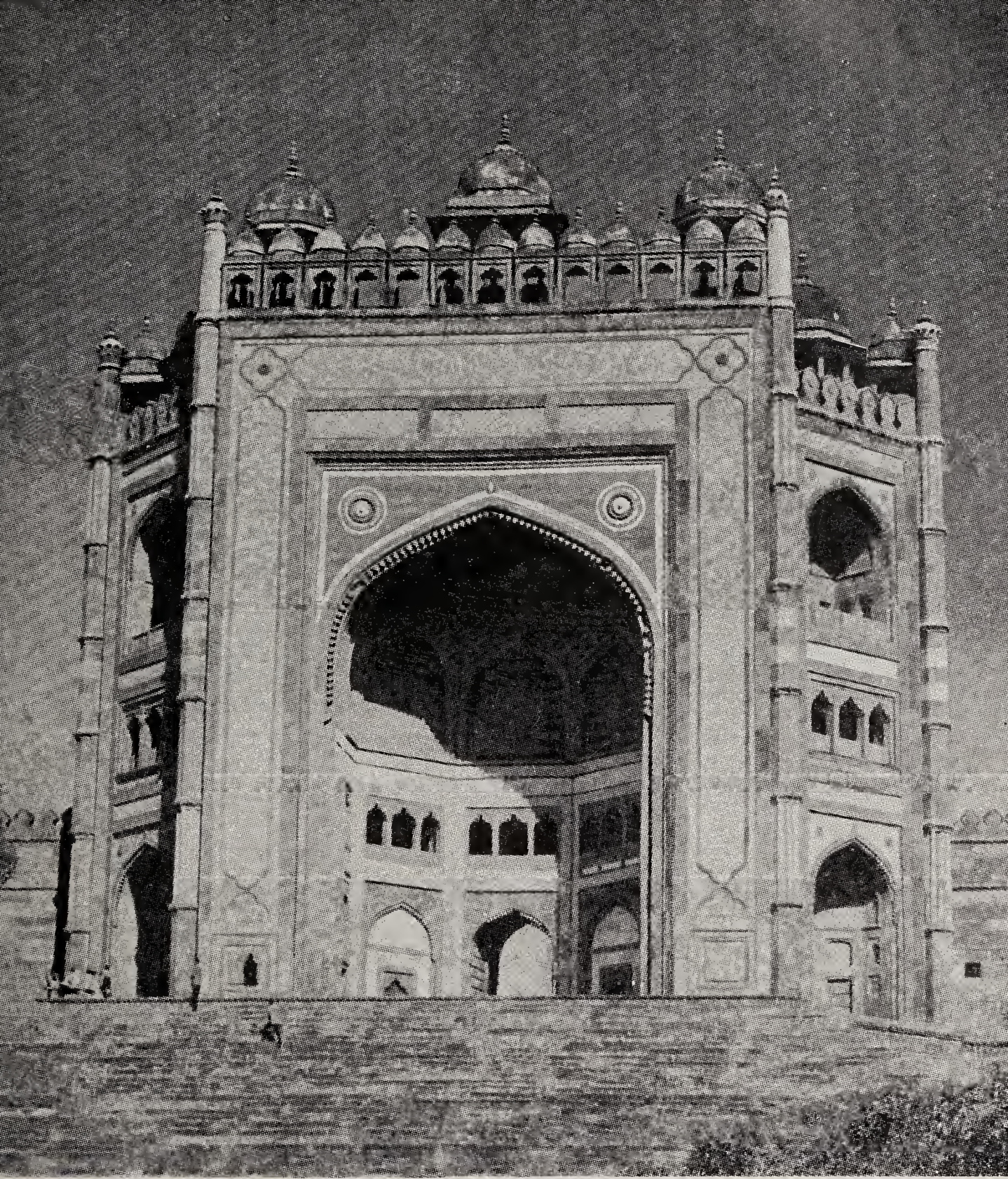
Six miles from Mathura is Brindaban, a town of temples and of some of the most magnificent shrines in Upper India.

AGRA

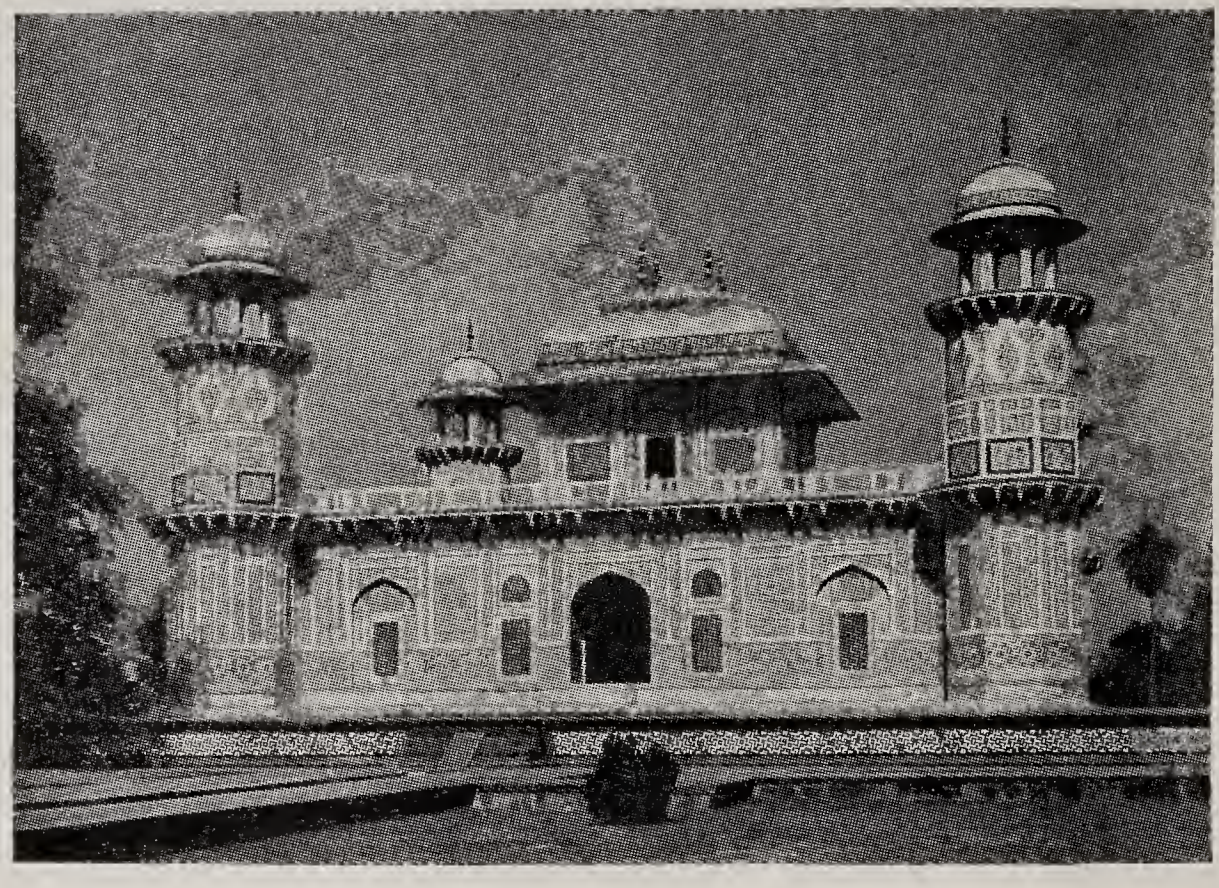
Agra, known for its world-famous Taj, lies on the river Yamuna 127 miles from Delhi. It has a long history ; but it came into prominence when Akbar, the great Mughal, made it the seat of his government and built a fort there. It was Akbar's grandson, Shah Jahan, who built the world-renowned

FATEHPUR SIKRI—Panch Mahal





FATEHPUR SIKRI—Buland Darwaza



AGRA—Itmad-ud-Daulah's Tomb

Taj Mahal, his immortal tribute to the memory of his beloved consort, Mumtaz Mahal. This beautiful mausoleum, built between 1630 and 1652, is of pure white marble, and stands on a vast marble terrace. It has a great dome in the centre, surrounded by four smaller domes. At the angles of the terrace there are four slender minarets. Light passes through a double screen of pierced marble into the interior, where under the dome are the cenotaphs of the emperor and his beloved queen. The interior decorations of inlay in semi-precious stones are remarkable for their colour and design. Set in a spacious garden of dark cypress trees, green turf and still waters, the pearl-white dome and minarets seen by moonlight have a beauty which no words can express.

The Fort of Akbar, with 70-foot high walls, octagonal towers, and crenellated ramparts, one and a half miles in circuit, encloses a maze of courtyards, gateways, audience halls,

mosques and private apartments. Here are the Jahangir Mahal, the fine palace built by Akbar, with admirable carvings in red sandstone ; the Saman Burj, an octagonal tower beautifully inlaid with jasper, cornelian and turquoise ; and the exquisite Pearl Mosque, built by Shah Jahan, of pure white marble and unequalled for the beauty of its design.

On the opposite bank of the river is the tomb of Itmad-ud-Daulah, father of Empress Nur Jahan. Of interest, too, is the Jama Masjid, built by Shah Jahan in the name of his daughter Jahanara, who shared his captivity when he was deposed by Aurangzeb.

At Sikandra, five miles from Agra, in a garden of great beauty is the tomb of Akbar, strikingly impressive in its simple dignity.

FATEHPUR SIKRI

Twenty-three miles from Agra by road, on the spot where saint Salim Chishti foretold the birth of a son to Akbar, the great Emperor built Fatehpur Sikri in 1569 as a token of thanksgiving. Within fifty years, the city was abandoned for lack of an adequate supply of water and so to this day it has remained a city of lonely grandeur.

The great mosque, containing Salim Chishti's tomb, surrounded by a screen of lattice work and a canopy inlaid with mother-of-pearl, has a magnificent gateway, the Buland Darwaza, described by Fergusson as "noble beyond that of any portal attached at any mosque in India, perhaps in the whole world." In the Pachisi Court, laid out in red sandstone squares, Akbar used to play chess with slave girls as pieces.

JHANSI

One hundred and thirty-three miles from Agra, Jhansi is associated with the famous Lakshmi Bai, Rani of Jhansi. She was one of the leading figures in India's earliest struggle for independence which commenced in 1857.

The fort of Jhansi, captured by Sir Hugh Rose in 1858, after the death of the Rani, was built by Bir Singh Deo of

Orchha in the first quarter of the seventeenth century. It commands an extensive view of the surrounding country.

LUCKNOW

Lucknow, the capital of Uttar Pradesh, is said to have been founded by Lakshmana, the younger brother of Lord Rama, the hero of the famous epic, the *Ramayana*. A city of gardens, it stands on a bend of the winding river Gomti. Viewed from afar, it presents a picture of gilded cupolas and pinnacles, turrets and minarets, interspersed with rich foliage. Outstanding among its buildings are the Bada Imambara with a hall 162 ft. long and 54 feet wide ; the Husainabad Imambara, known as the "Palace of Light", the Rumi Darwaza ; the grand Chhattar Manzil, once the residence of royal ladies, and the Wingfield Park with its zoo.

Lucknow is famous for its gold and silver brocades, silverware, clay figurines and pottery. It is 303 miles from Delhi by rail.

ALLAHABAD

Allahabad, near the confluence of the rivers Ganga and Yamuna, is one of India's ancient cities and an important centre of Hindu pilgrimage. In olden times it was known as Prayag, meaning a place of sacrifice. Considerable interest attaches to the fort built here by Akbar in 1575. Opposite the gateway inside the fort is Asoka's pillar about 35 ft. high, with the famous edicts of Asoka as well as the later victorious campaigns of Samudragupta (4th century A.D.) inscribed on it. Close to the railway station is Khusrubagh enclosing the mausoleum of Prince Khusru, son of emperor Jahangir and the Municipal Museum housing, among other things, the original paintings of Nicholas Roerich.

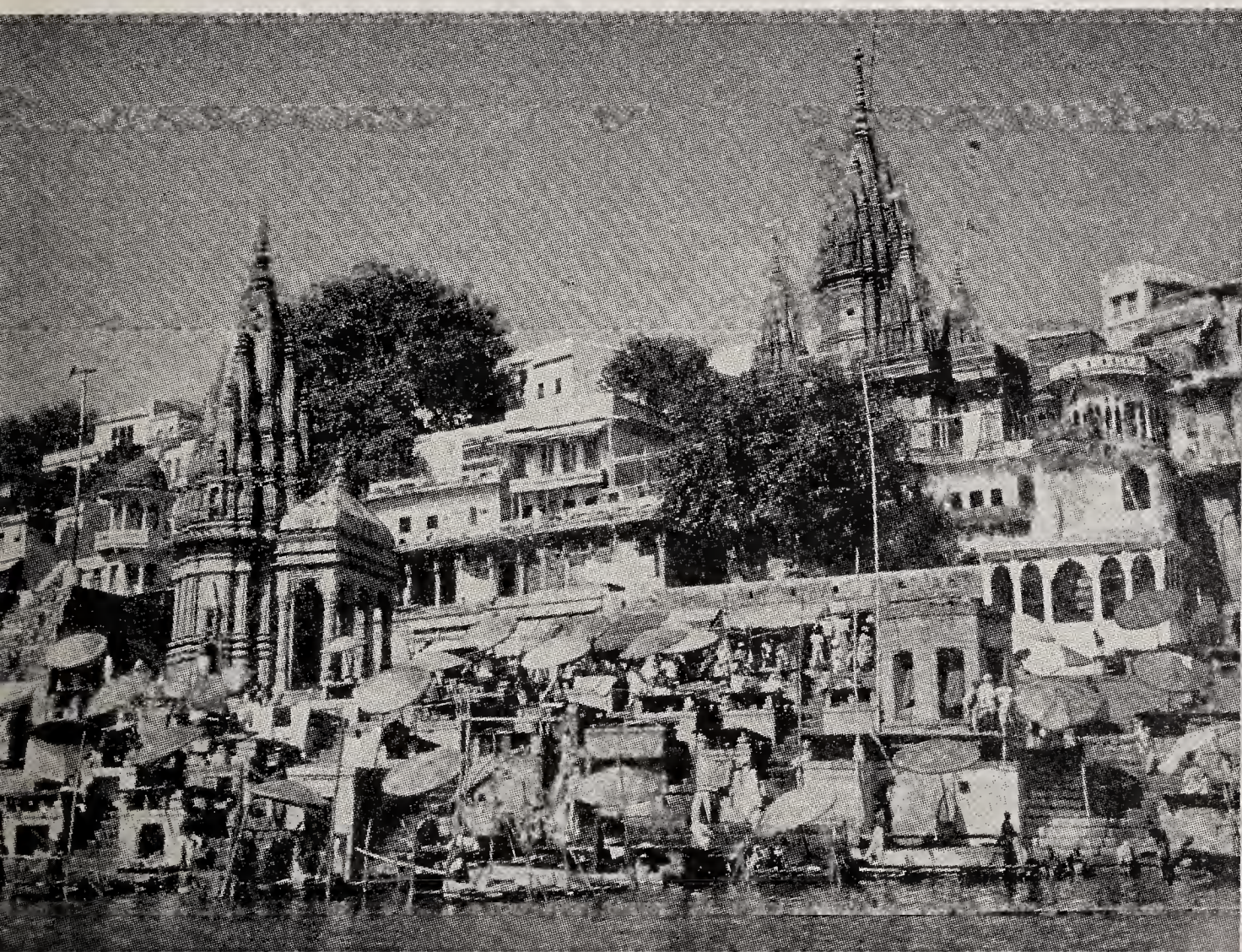
Kausambi, a place of great antiquity, is identified with the ruins existing at Kosam, 38 miles from Allahabad. Kausambi flourished in the sixth century B.C. Bhita, 11 miles south-west of Allahabad, is the site of interesting excavations and has yielded a rich collection of antiquities.

BANARAS (VARANASI)

To the Hindus, Banaras, sprawling along the left bank of the river Ganga, is the holiest city. With its array of shrines, temples and palaces rising in several tiers from the water's edge, Banaras is one of the most picturesque cities in the East. Durga Temple, Man Mandir, Jai Singh's Observatory, with its mural quadrants, the giant masonry gnomon and the quaint azimuth compass and the celebrated Golden Temple dedicated to Lord Shiva are some of the many places of interest in the city.

From time immemorial Banaras has been a centre of learning and the tradition is kept alive by the Banaras Hindu University founded in 1916.

BANARAS—The river front



Saris, brocades and brassware from this place are universally appreciated.

Banaras is 473 miles from Delhi by rail and is also connected with it by air and road.

SARNATH

Five miles north of Banaras is Sarnath, where in the "Deer Park" Gautama Buddha delivered his first sermon after he became the "Enlightened One". The ruins of monasteries, built more than 2,000 years ago, the Dhamek Stupa, the Dharamarajika Stupa, and the Main Shrine drew Buddhist pilgrims to Sarnath. The Main Shrine was originally the chief fane. The Mahabodhi Society of India recently built a modern vihara, known as the Mulagandhakuti Vihara, having interior frescoes executed by a Japanese artist.

At Sarnath stands the famous Asoka Pillar of polished sandstone whose lion capital has been adopted by the Republic of India as the State emblem. The museum at Sarnath, designed like a Buddhist monastery, contains many superb specimens of ancient art.

NAINI TAL

Picturesquely situated at 6,350 ft. above sea level round the shores of a lovely lake, Naini Tal is a Himalayan hill station of great beauty, 197 miles by road from Delhi. Formerly the summer headquarters of the Government of Uttar Pradesh, it is now a popular summer resort. On the lake, which is surrounded by green heights, there is excellent yachting and boating, swimming and fishing. Tiffin Top, Larya Kanta and China Peak have fine views.

Ranikhet and Almora—two other pretty hill stations of the Western Himalayas—are 37 and 67 miles, respectively, from Naini Tal.

MUSSOORIE

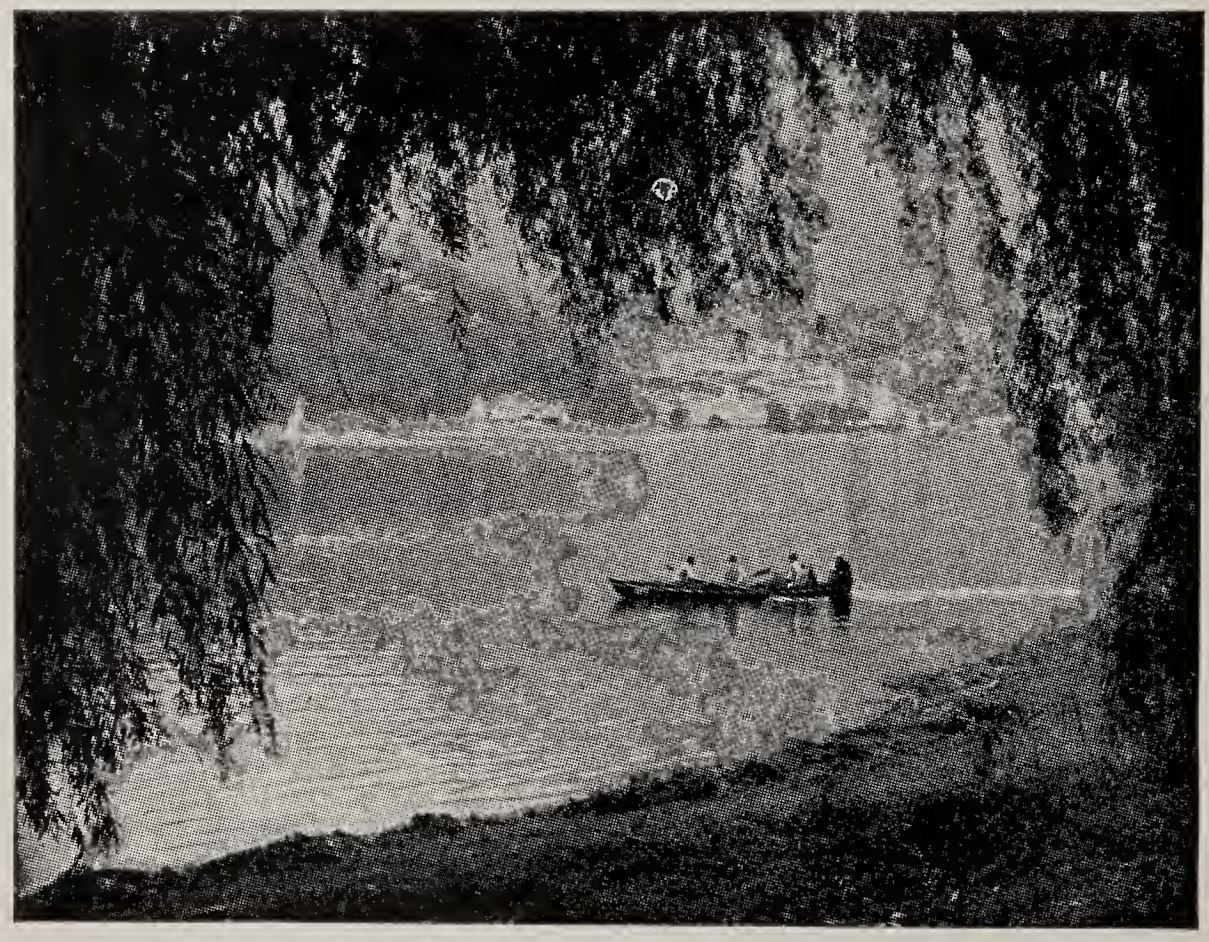
At an altitude of 6,000 to 7,000 ft., cool and bracing in summer, Mussoorie is one of the most popular hill stations in northern India. It is 168 miles from Delhi by road and 22 miles from the railhead at Dehra Dun.

SARNATH— Buddha delivering his first sermon



Gay and pretty, Mussoorie is most happily situated between high mountains to the north and plains below. On a clear day, one can even see the Ganga and the Yamuna meandering their way from the hills into the plains below. Mussoorie has all the amenities of modern living.

NAINI TAL—The Lake



PART V

KASHMIR

Land of rivers and lakes, of flower-spangled gardens and forests ringed round by stupendous snow-clad mountains, Kashmir has been described as an "emerald set in pearls".

Kashmir, often described as a 'Paradise on Earth', is slightly smaller than Great Britain, extending about 84,471 sq. miles in area. The Valley itself is 80 miles long, 20 to 25 miles wide.

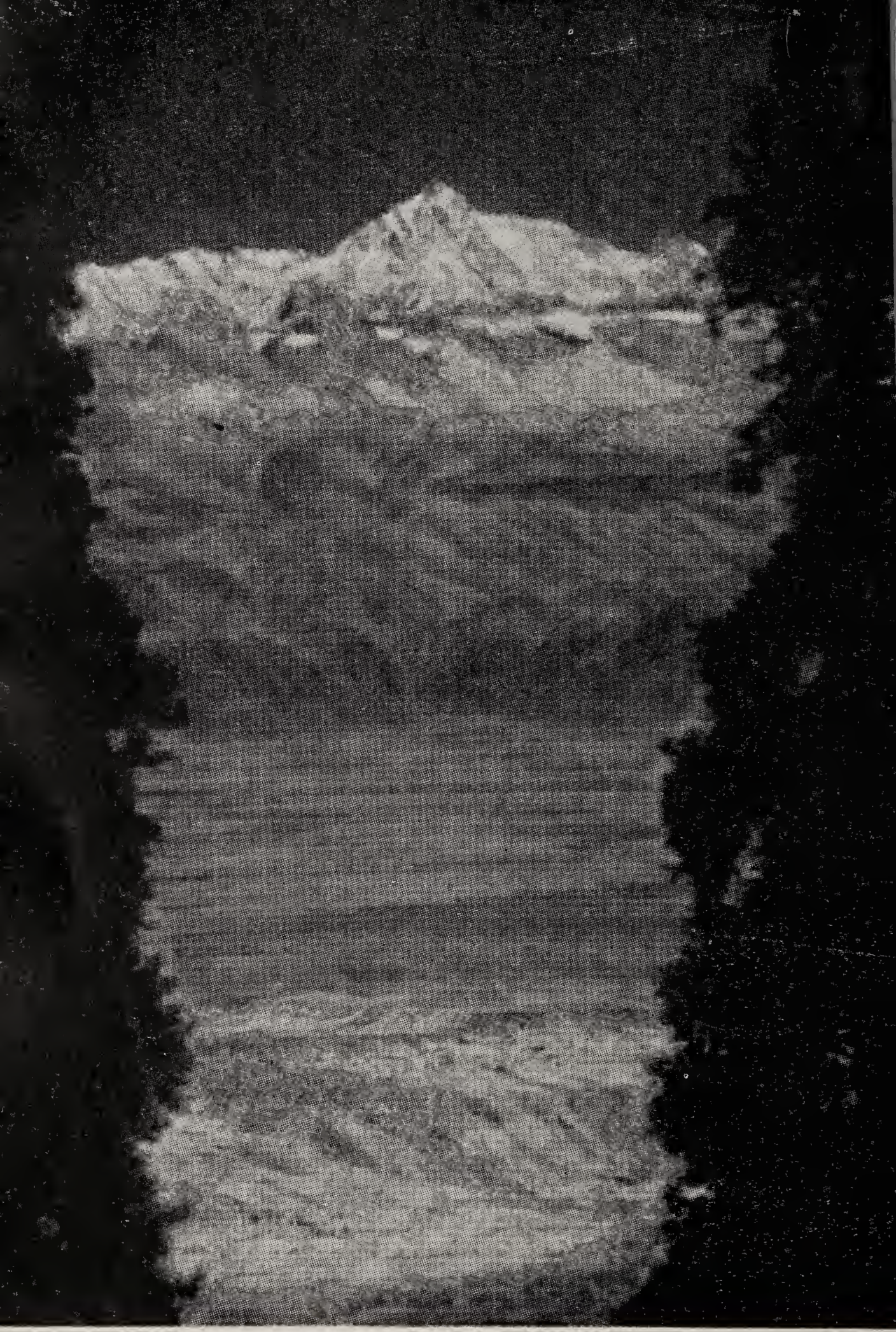
It has been the favourite haunt of lovers of beauty in all ages. The great Mughal Emperors, Akbar, Jahangir and Shah Jahan, visited Kashmir regularly and laid out lovely gardens in Srinagar, capital of Kashmir. Thomas Moore, the well-known English poet, had expressed his admiration for Kashmir in the following words in his poem, Lalla Rookh:

Who has not heard of the Vale of Cashmere
With its roses the brightest that earth ever gave
Its temples and grottos and fountains as clear
As the love-lighted eyes that hang o'er their wave ?

There is an overnight train journey from Delhi to Pathankot. An excellent all-weather road connects Pathankot with Srinagar—a distance of 267 miles. There is also a regular Delhi-Srinagar air service.

SRINAGAR

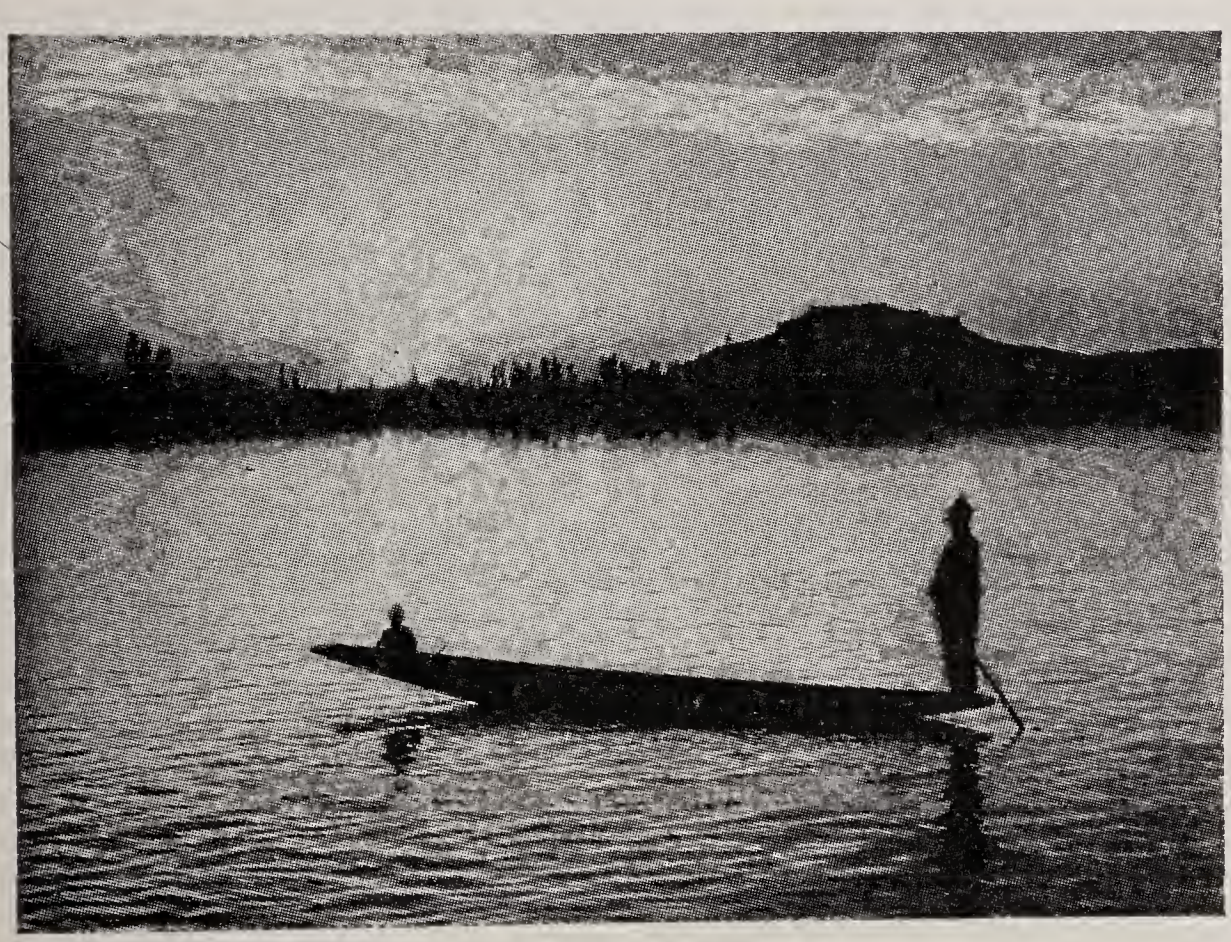
Built on both sides of the river Jhelum and spanned by seven bridges, Srinagar lies in the heart of the Kashmir Valley. This beautiful capital city is indeed the "Venice of the East", for, apart from the river, the town lies on the edge of the Dal Lake, five miles long and some two and a half miles wide. Both on the Dal Lake and the river Jhelum are picturesque houseboats for tourists. Well-furnished, the houseboats can be moored at any spot on the river or the edge of the lake. A trip down the river in a swiftly gliding *Shikara* gives a beautiful view of the city's quaint balconies, busy ghats, mosques and temples.



KASHMIR—Nanga Parbat (26,620 ft.) as seen from Gulmarg



GULMARG—A winter scene



DAL LAKE—Sunset



AMARNATH—The sacred cave

Only a few miles from the city are the famous Mughal Gardens of Shalimar, Nishat and Chashma Shahi. Framed against the background of the hills and commanding a fine view of the lake the gardens are a feast of colour from spring to autumn. On the Dal Lake, too, is the Nasim Bagh (the Garden of Breezes), with its stately *chinar* trees.

Srinagar is an excellent place for shopping. The colourful surroundings of Kashmir have imbued the Kashmiri craftsman with an instinctive feeling for beauty. His artistic genius finds expression in embroidery, woodwork, silver engraving, metal work, silk weaving, papier mache work and carpets. *Pashmina* shawls are embroidered by hand in attractive colours and designs. In the nineteenth century, Kashmir shawls were greatly prized in Europe and are in demand in India and abroad to this day. The State Exhibition in autumn exhibits the arts and crafts of Kashmir, while the State Museum has specimens of Kashmir art, antiques and curios.

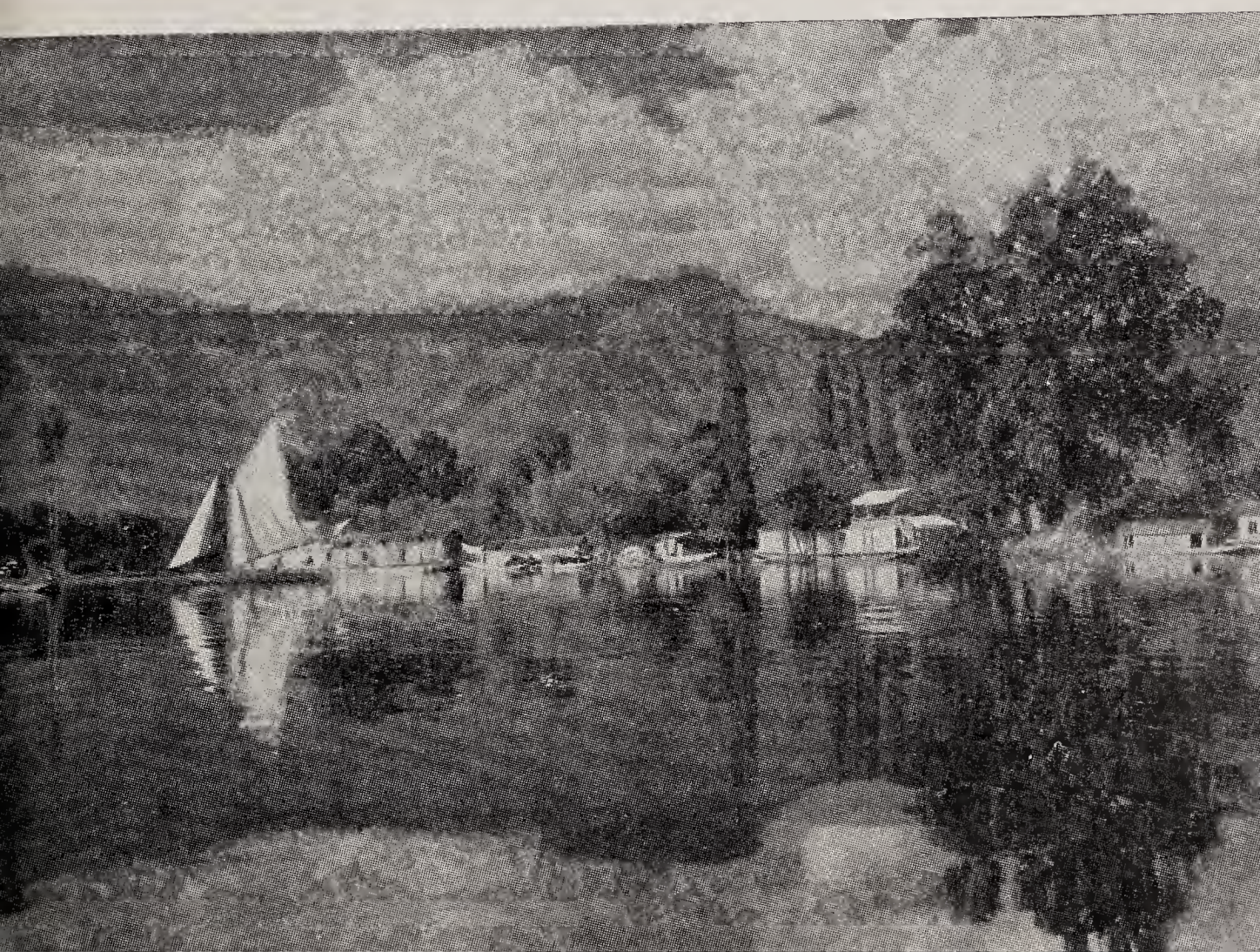
GULMARG

Twenty-eight miles from Srinagar, Gulmarg or the meadow of flowers, as its name implies, is one of the finest pleasure resorts in Kashmir. Lying at a height of 8,500 feet, it is the golfer's paradise and its upper course is reputed to be the best in Asia. Apart from golf and riding, there are several walks and short treks which can be undertaken from here. Four miles from Gulmarg and 2,000 feet higher is Khilanmarg, which has skiing facilities.

PAHALGAM

Situated at a height of 7,000 feet in the picturesque Lidder Valley, Pahalgam is 60 miles from Srinagar. Meeting point of two snow-fed rivers, overhung by forests of blue pine and fir, it is one of the loveliest spots in the whole of Kashmir Most visitors stay in tents but there are also a few hotels and tourists' cottages.

SRINAGAR—Nagin Lake



AMARNATH

Twenty-nine miles from Pahalgam into the hinterland of ice and rock is the sacred cave of Amarnath—a famous centre of Hindu pilgrimage. The route passes through high mountains and rugged scenery. The magnificent lake, Sheshnag, lies *en route,* about 15 miles from Pahalgam.

SONAMARG

Fifty-one miles from Srinagar, Sonamarg, the golden meadow, is situated in the Sindh Valley at an altitude of 8,750 ft. Treks to Gangabal Lake and many other places can be undertaken from Sonamarg.

There are many other picturesque holiday resorts in Kashmir. The Yus Maidan, 8,000 ft. high, is a fine resort only 29 miles from Srinagar. One can make a day's excursion or stay the night in the beautiful Rest House there and make it the starting point for many other excursions in the vicinity. There is the Wular Lake, some thirty miles west of Srinagar, through which the Jhelum passes on its course. Ten miles across, it is one of the largest fresh water lakes in the world. Manasabal Lake is reputed for its lotus blossoms. With its lovely gardens and trout fishing, Achabal is another place well worth a visit. Near Achabal are two other well-known holiday resorts—Kokarnag and Verinag. Verinag is the source of the river Jhelum. The Aharbal Waterfalls, falling to a depth of 75 feet, are an enchanting sight. They lie 41 miles from Srinagar.

TEMPLES, MOSQUES AND MONUMENTS

The impressive remains of temples, monasteries and mosques are strewn all over the Kashmir Valley. The Buddhist monasteries in the eastern district of Ladakh ; the Shankaracharya Temple, on the crest of a 1,000-ft. high hill and overlooking the city of Srinagar ; the famous temple of Martand, built on a plateau which commands the finest view of the Valley ; the beautiful fort of Hari Parbat to the north-east of Srinagar, on the crest of the hill of the same name sacred to the Hindus as a place of worship of Durga ; the mosque of



GULMARG—Skiing

Hazratbal overlooking the Dal Lake ; the Jama Masjid, the biggest mosque in Kashmir originally built in 1404 ; and the Shah Hamadan, a rectangular mosque with beautiful carvings on doors and windows, are monuments of absorbing interest and reminiscent of Kashmir's rich cultural heritage.

SPORT

Sport is among the many attractions of Kashmir. Sportsmen, anglers, lovers of skiing and trekking, all find their delight in the Valley and a charming holiday can be spent there in a houseboat. There is plenty of big and small game in the Valley. Brown and black bear, ibex, deer and mountain goat are some of the commoner varieties of big game. White duck and partridge are also found in abundance.

CALCUTTA—Writers' Building



PART VI

EASTERN INDIA

Eastern India, comprising the States of Bihar, Orissa, West Bengal and Assam, is a land of great rivers, the most celebrated of them being the holy Ganga. From her source near Gangotri in the snow-clad Himalayas to her mouth on the Bay of Bengal, every inch of this 1,500-mile long river is sacred to the Hindus. Eastern India has been the cradle of Buddhism. Ruins of ancient sites and monuments are scattered all over Bihar.

Towering over the Gangetic plain rise the awe-inspiring peaks of the Himalayas. One of the passes across these forbidding mountains runs northwards from Darjeeling, the beautiful hill station of West Bengal, and serves as a highway for trade with Tibet.

Blessed with a heavy rainfall and fed by great rivers, the alluvial plains of Eastern India reveal mile after mile rice fields interspersed with mango and bamboo groves and coconut palms. The tea plantations of Assam and the jute fields of West Bengal feed that great centre of industry, Calcutta. Rich in coal, iron and mica, Eastern India is gradually becoming the "Rhineland" of India. Several multi-purpose projects have been undertaken in this region and are expected to bring considerable economic benefits to the people. The best known of these is the Damodar Valley Project modelled on the Tennessee Valley Authority of the U.S.A.

CALCUTTA

A mere village in the 17th century, Calcutta is today one of the biggest cities in the world. It is also one of the largest ports in the East and the main outlet for the produce of West Bengal and the neighbouring States. It is the world's biggest centre for jute manufacture and has many paper and oil mills, iron foundries, tanneries and printing presses along the banks

of the river Hooghly. Calcutta is the commercial hub of Eastern India.

In the centre of the city is a fine park known as the Maidan in which stands Fort William, the original British settlement. In the Maidan by the river Hooghly is the Victoria Memorial, Calcutta's finest building, which has many objects of interest associated with the long reign of Queen Victoria. East of the Maidan is Calcutta's main business centre, Chowringhee, a two-mile stretch of clubs, shops and hotels and to the north is Raj Bhavan. At Alipore are Belvedere and the Zoological Gardens. The former, which was once the country house of Warren Hastings, now houses the National Library. Among the other places of interest are St. John's Church, Calcutta's oldest Christian place of worship (Job Charnock's mausoleum is in the graveyard), Nakhoda mosque, the Kalighat temple, the Marble Palace, the Jain temple, the Belur Math, the head-quarters of the Mission founded by Swami Vivekananda, the

CALCUTTA—Howrah Bridge





CALCUTTA—The Victoria Memorial

temple of Dakshineswar where his guru, the famous saint Shri Ramakrishna Paramhansa, lived and the Museum at the north of Park Street. The Botanical Gardens founded in 1786 contain a 170-year old banyan tree which is 1,000 ft. in circumference. The New Howrah Bridge is a remarkable feat of engineering.

Calcutta has first-rate golf courses, a splendid race course, and a gay cold weather season.

SANTINIKETAN

A hundred miles from Howrah is Bolpur station. Once an insignificant village, it is now world-famous, for, 2 miles from it lies Santiniketan, "the abode of peace". Here Dr. Rabindra-



SANTINIKETAN—A dance class in the open

nath Tagore, the great poet of India, founded the Visva-Bharati University, a new experiment in education and a centre of Indian culture. Here there are faculties for the study of comparative religions, philosophy, Chinese and Indian classics, and the fine arts. It attracts students from all over India and overseas.

Among the places worth seeing in Santiniketan is Rabindra Bhavan, where the poet's personal belongings, his manuscripts, his paintings and the various editions of his works are kept in a museum.

Near Santiniketan is Sriniketan whose cottage industry products make good souvenirs.

DARJEELING

Darjeeling, 7,000 feet above sea level, is a beautiful hill station on a mountain ridge amid delightful forest scenery.

From here one can view the Himalayas in all their majesty, range upon range of perpetual snow culminating in Kanchenjunga, 28,146 feet high. From Tiger Hill (8,600 feet), 7 miles from Darjeeling, the great Mount Everest is visible on clear days. At sunrise and sunset, the snow-clad mountain-peaks constitute a glorious feast of colour.

Darjeeling derives its name from the Tibetan words "Dorje Ling", meaning the "Place of the Thunderbolt". According to a Tibetan legend, the mighty Thunderbolt is the great spirit of Sonam Gragpa, a high dignitary of Yellow Hat Sects during the time of the fifth Dalai Lama. Sonam Gragpa was a very learned man and enjoyed great popularity among the faithful. Being jealous of him, his rival priests attempted to kill him but he escaped. Sonam Gragpa eventually renounced the world and committed suicide. The smoke that emanated from

DARJEELING—A view of Mount Kanchenjunga



his funeral pyre assumed the form of a thunderbolt, which threatened to destroy his enemies. His spirit was ultimately pacified by kind words and since then he has been taken as a protective deity under the name of the 'Mighty Thunderbolt' in the Buddhist pantheon.

Originally, a lamasery bearing that name stood on the hill dedicated to the Indo-Tibetan god, Mahakala. The king of Sikkim made a gift of the village of Darjeeling to the British as a token of his friendship in 1835. When the British became rulers of India, they evinced growing interest in this place because of its cool climate and beautiful scenery.

With its forest glades ablaze with rhododendrons in early summer, delightful walks, quaint nearby villages, interesting hill folks—Lepchas, Bhutias, Tibetans and Nepalese—thronging its bazaars, Darjeeling is a charming hill resort.

Darjeeling is 416 miles from Calcutta by rail. An overnight journey takes the tourist early in the morning to Siliguri. There he changes into the light mountain railway which takes him to Darjeeling, 50 miles away well in time for lunch. There is also an air service from Calcutta to Bagdogra, the air terminal for Darjeeling, a distance of 56 miles.

KALIMPONG

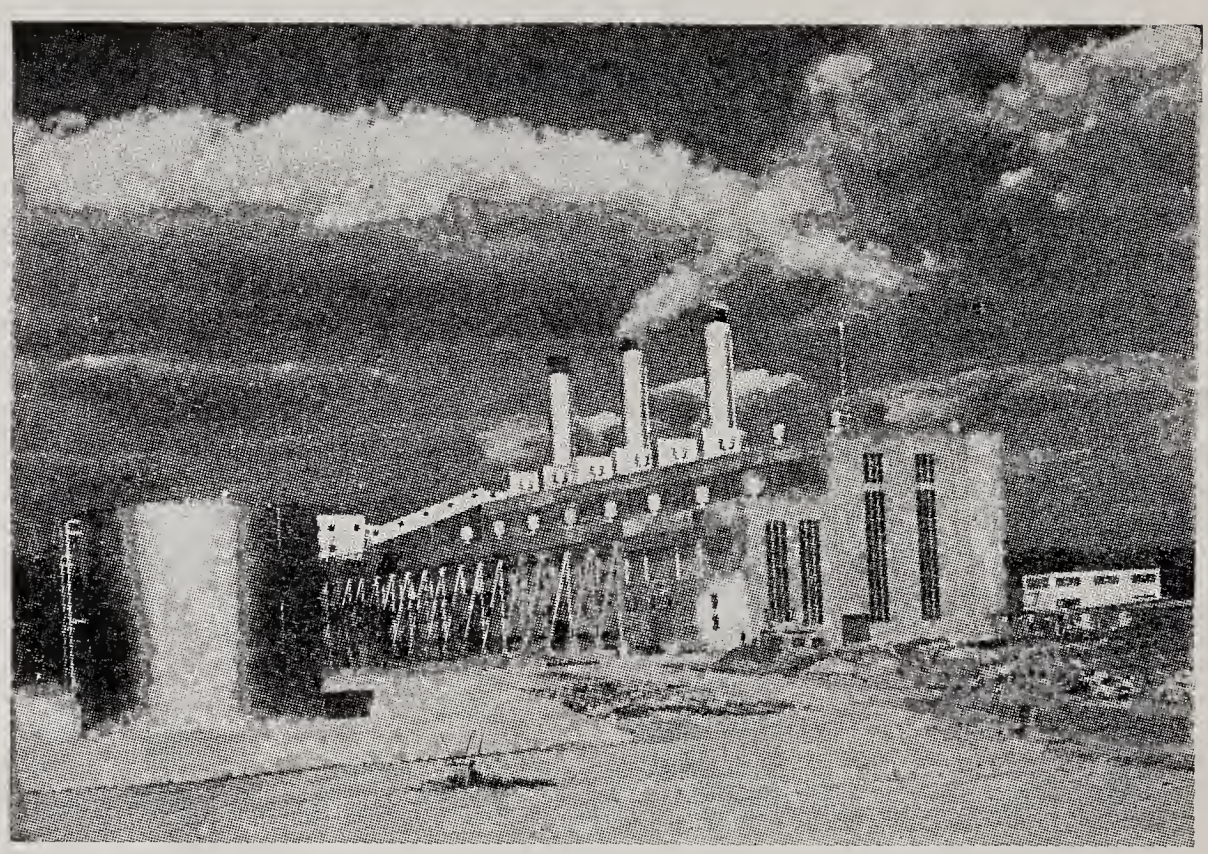
Kalimpong, a colourful town at an altitude of 4,000 ft., is 32 miles from Darjeeling. Places of tourist interest include St. Andrews' Homes, Kalimpong Homes, Kalimpong Arts and Crafts, the Government Demonstration Farm, and the Tibetan Monastery. There are also a number of academic and cultural institutions.

KURSEONG

This small town, 19 miles from Darjeeling and 32 miles from Siliguri, at an altitude of 4,864 ft., has earned the appellation of "the land of the white orchid". A neat and clean place with a gradually growing population, Kurseong receives an average rainfall of 165 inches. A Buddhist monastery, a number of temples, Dow Hill, Eagle's Crag and several socio-cultural institutions are some of its attractions.



A Naga bridegroom



DAMODAR VALLEY PROJECT—Bokaro Thermal Station

DAMODAR VALLEY PROJECT—Tilaiya Dam

GAUHATI

Situated on the bank of the Brahmaputra, Gauhati is the commercial capital of Assam. The town is surrounded by green hills and the river Brahmaputra flows through it, adding considerably to the natural beauty of the place.

Gauhati was the capital of the ancient kingdom of Kamrup, and has, therefore, many celebrated temples, such as those of Kamakhya, Aswaklanta, Nabagraha, Basistha Ashram and Umananda, on an island in the Brahmaputra. There are several large tanks and monuments at the foot of the Sukleswar hillock. Gauhati is connected with Calcutta by a regular air service.

The Khaziranga Game Sanctuary in the Sibsagar district (about 130 miles from Gauhati) is one of the most noteworthy in Assam and the tourist will enjoy a visit to it. Game is preserved here in its habitat and shooting is prohibited.

SHILLONG

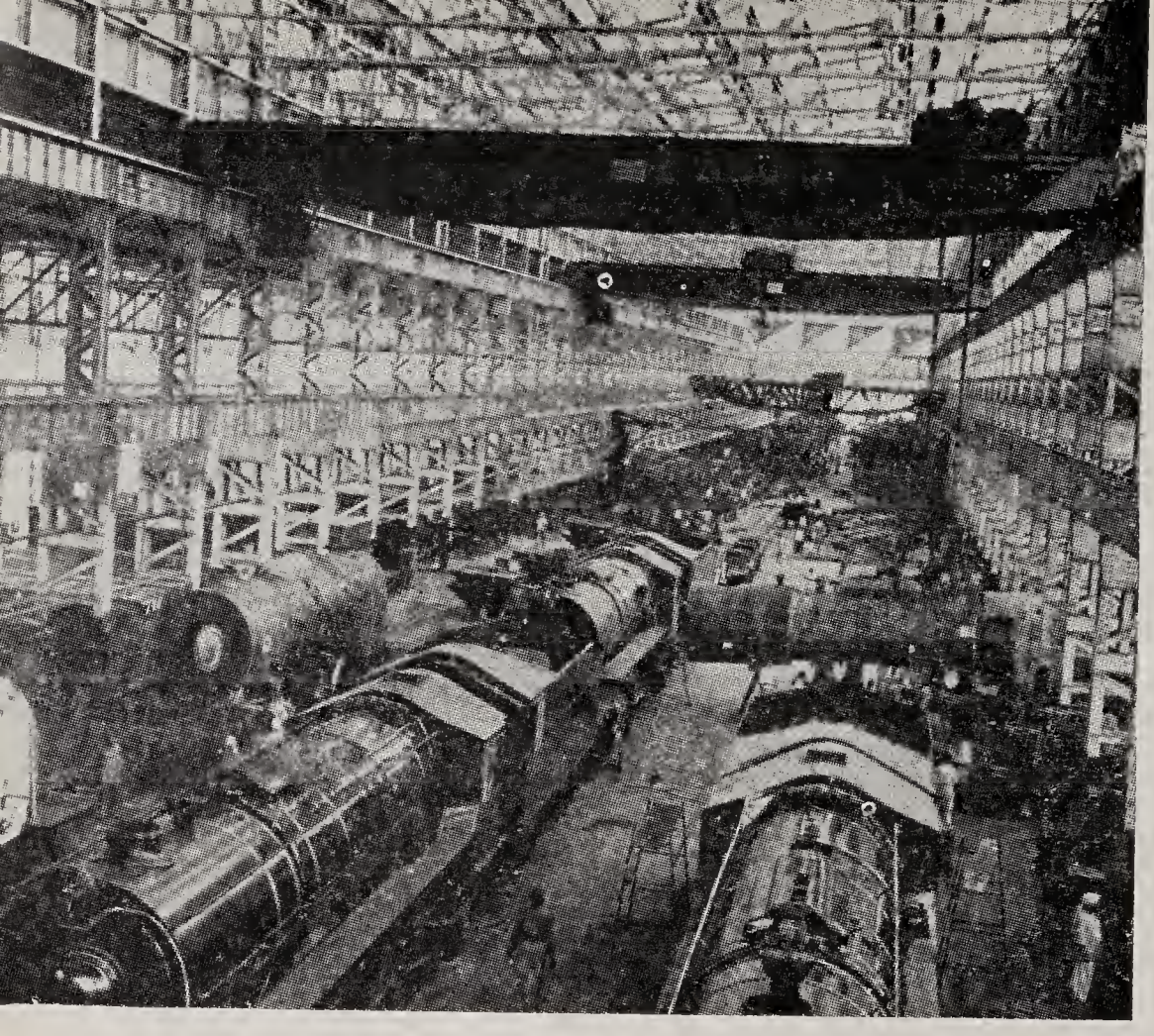
Shillong, in the Khasi and Jaintia Hills, is the capital of Assam. It is surrounded by country different from that of the Himalayan resorts and not unlike the lowlands of Scotland. The city is 4,900 ft. above sea level and has pine woods, charming walks, golf links, a race course and good hotels. The temperature rarely exceeds 80°F.

There is a good motor road from Shillong to Cherrapunji (a distance of about 36 miles), which has the highest rainfall in the world. The record rainfall in the town in 1861 was 905 inches, of which 365 inches fell in July alone.

Shillong is accessible from Calcutta. Travelling first by air to Gauhati, which is 310 miles away, one has to cover the remaining 65 miles by car. This road runs through tropical forests, rolling grassy downs and great pinewood trees. The 631-mile Assam Rail Link provides railway connection between Calcutta and Gauhati.

THE DAMODAR VALLEY CORPORATION

The Damodar Valley Corporation, modelled after the Tennessee Valley Authority of America, has been described as the "Jewel of India's Five-Year Plan".



CHITTARANJAN—The Locomotive Works

The main feature of the project is a series of dams on the river Damodar and its tributaries with the triple object of preventing floods, providing irrigation and navigation, and generation of power. Three of the dams at Tilaiya, Maithon and Konar have already been completed. At each dam there is a hydel power station for generating electricity. The Durgapur Barrage, which forms the core of the D.V.C., and the Panchet Hill areas, where a dam is being constructed, are the other important milestones of progress.

The best points from where to start a tour of the Valley are Hazaribagh in the west and Durgapur in the east which are 207 and 98 miles, respectively, from Calcutta by rail. Tourists wishing to make a trip of the various project centres are advised to contact the Public Relations Officer, D.V.C., Anderson House, Alipore, Calcutta 27.

CHITTARANJAN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS

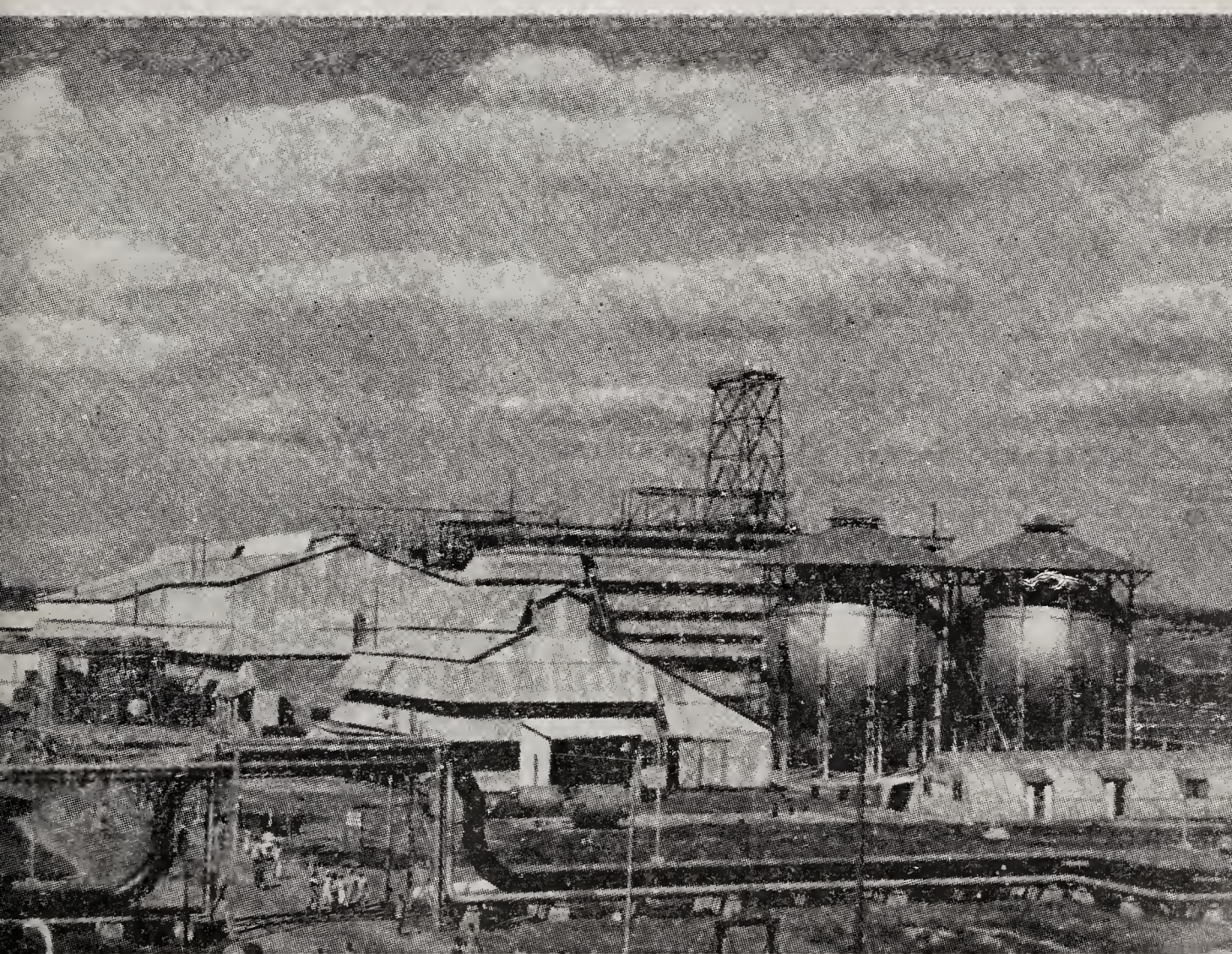
The Chittaranjan Locomotive Works, 132 miles from Calcutta by rail, are among the largest establishments of their kind in Asia. Inaugurated in 1950, the workshop and the new township cover an area of 7 sq. miles. The present production capacity of the workshop is about 200 locomotives and 100 boilers a year.

SINDRI

The Sindri Fertilizer Factory, the first major undertaking of the Government of India after independence, is considered to be the biggest fertilizer-producing plant in Asia. Sindri symbolises India's determination to forge ahead and make the country strong and self-sufficient in food production.

The township of Sindri lies about 15 miles from Dhanbad in the heart of the iron and coal mining area.

SINDRI—Fertilizer factory



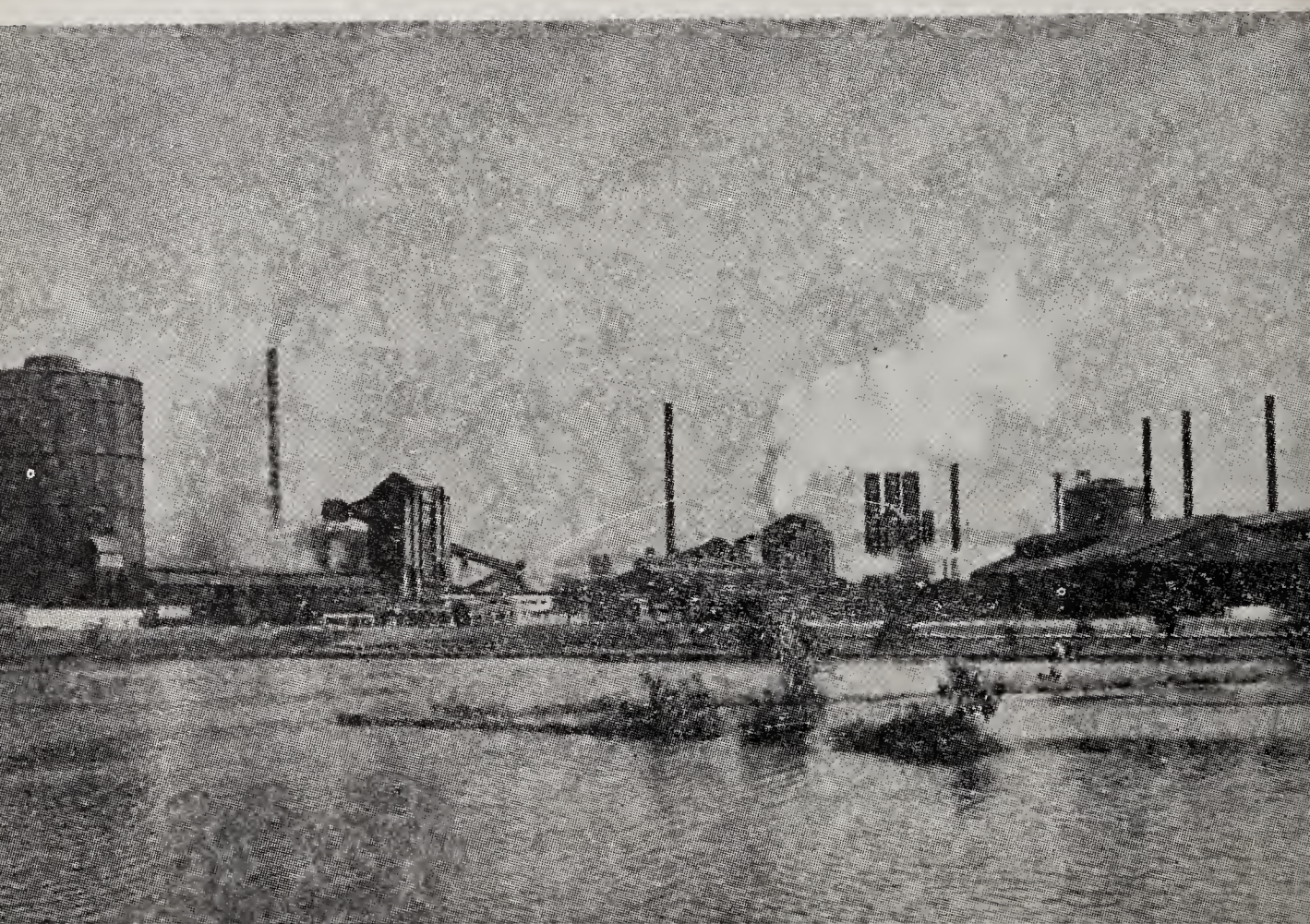
JAMSHEDPUR

India's picturesque "Steel Town", Jamshedpur, is 156 miles to the north-west of Calcutta, close to Bihar's rich iron and coal deposits. The city sprawling between the rivers Suvarnarekha and Kharkai with the blue Dalma Hills in the background is situated in idyllic surroundings. Owned by the Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ltd., the gigantic steel works and the township cover an area of $5\frac{1}{2}$ sq. miles. The town is also the centre of a number of industries, such as the manufacture of tinplates, agricultural implements, jute machinery, enamelware and locomotive parts.

RANCHI

Situated at an elevation of 2,200 ft. above sea level, Ranchi is a popular hill resort in Bihar. The equable climate and the charm of several beauty spots in the surrounding country make this place an ideal health resort. Ranchi is a motorist's

JAMSHEDPUR—The Steel City



paradise. Its roads are among the best in India, and offer admirable comfort for long-distance excursions. Within 20 miles from Ranchi are situated the famous Hundru and Jonah Falls.

HAZARIBAGH

Over 2,000 ft. above sea level, Hazaribagh is a noted sanatorium in the midst of small hills and picturesque jungle scenery. There are three lakes in the vicinity of the town, which is 207 miles by rail from Calcutta. Good motor roads, a rail connection and facilities for accommodation make one's visit to Hazaribagh quite enjoyable.

BODH GAYA

About seven miles from Gaya is the sacred Buddhist site of Bodh Gaya, where under a *pipal* tree Gautama meditated and attained enlightenment. This place has since become a centre of pilgrimage. Asoka erected a temple near the tree, and when the stone floor of the present temple was removed, foundations of an older building, believed to be the remains of the Asoka temple, were found.

The present temple of Bodh Gaya, completely restored in the 11th century, has a tower rising to a height of 170 ft. in the form of a slender pyramid. Access to it is through an eastern gate supported by pillars. A part of the ancient stone railing surrounding it belongs to the second century B.C. The *Vajraşan,* marking the spot where the Buddha sat in meditation, is no longer there, the one now existing being of a later date. There is also a *pipal* tree, believed to be a descendant of the original Bodhi tree.

PATNA

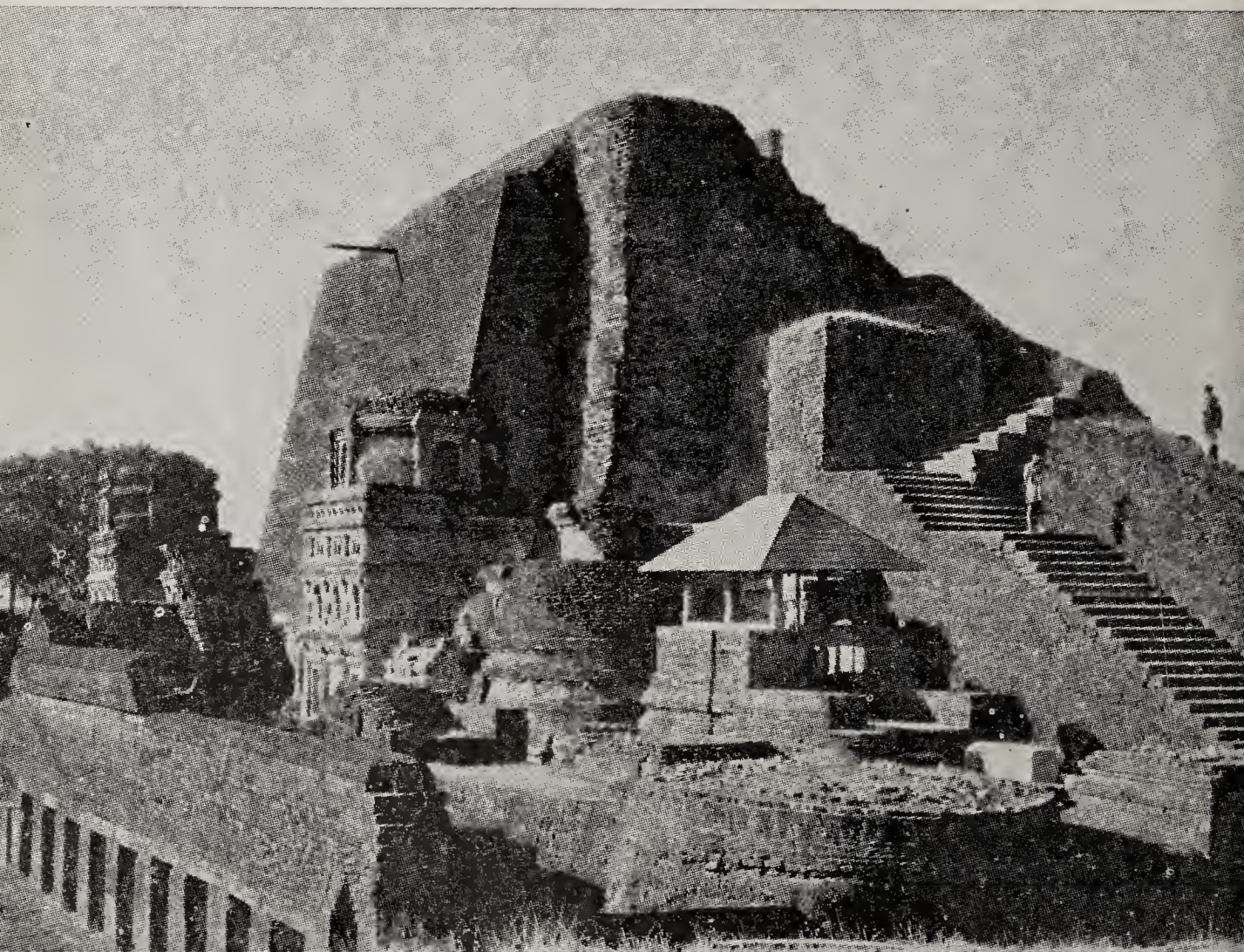
Patna, the capital of Bihar, 324 miles west of Calcutta, stretches eight miles along the river Ganga. In Bankipur, a western extension of the city, are the Raj Bhavan, the Secretariat and the Museum.

At one corner of the Bankipur maidan is a huge beehive-shaped structure, the Golghar, 96 ft. high. It was built during

the time of Warren Hastings for a granary and is one of the world's most interesting whispering galleries. From the top of the Golghar, a panoramic view of the city and the river for miles around is obtained. The Khudabuksh Oriental Library, famous for its rare collection of Arabic and Persian manuscripts, possesses, among others, the only volumes saved from the sack of the Moorish University of Cordova. In the old city is the Har Mandir where Guru Gobind Singh, who made the Sikhs a militant community, was born.

The ancient city of Pataliputra lies near Patna. It was once the capital of Chandragupta Maurya, who defeated Alexander's General, Seleucus Nicator. Megasthenes came to Pataliputra as an ambassador of Greece in the fourth century B.C. Pataliputra was also the capital of Asoka. Excavations here have uncovered interesting relics of the Mauryan age.

NALANDA—Ruins of the ancient university town





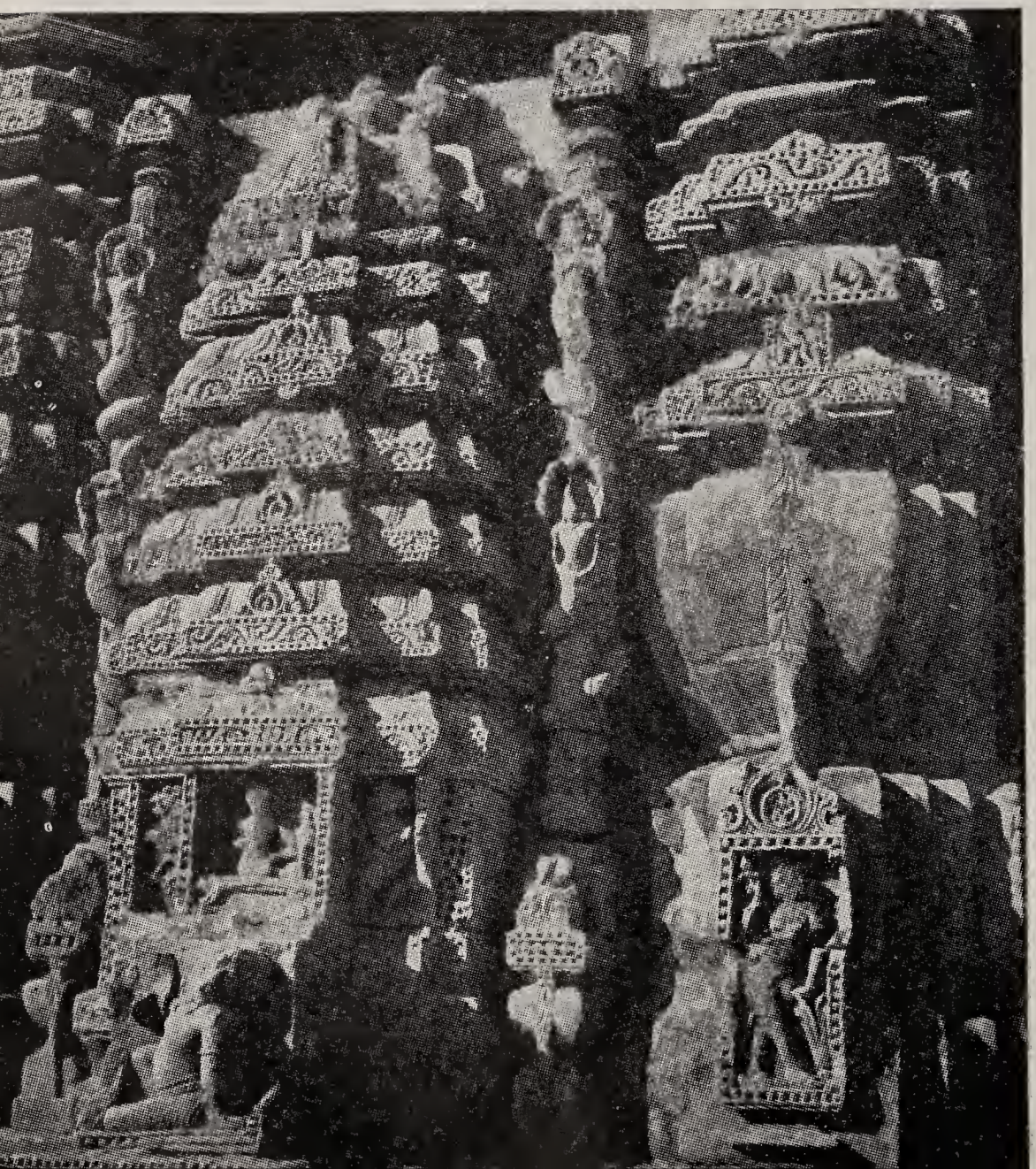
BODH GAYA—The Temple

NALANDA

Once a famous Buddhist university, Nalanda came into prominence about the 5th century and was a great centre of learning for about 700 years. Hieun Tsang, the well-known Chinese traveller, who studied at the University in the 7th century, has left glowing accounts of its activities. It attracted students from all over India, South-East Asia and China.

The ruins of Nalanda lie about 60 miles south-east of Patna by road. Visitors entering from the eastern gate will see an array of monasteries on the east and a row of temples on the west. Nearby is a museum which has an interesting collection of antiquities recovered from the site.

BHUBANESWAR—Carvings on the walls of Raja Rani Temple

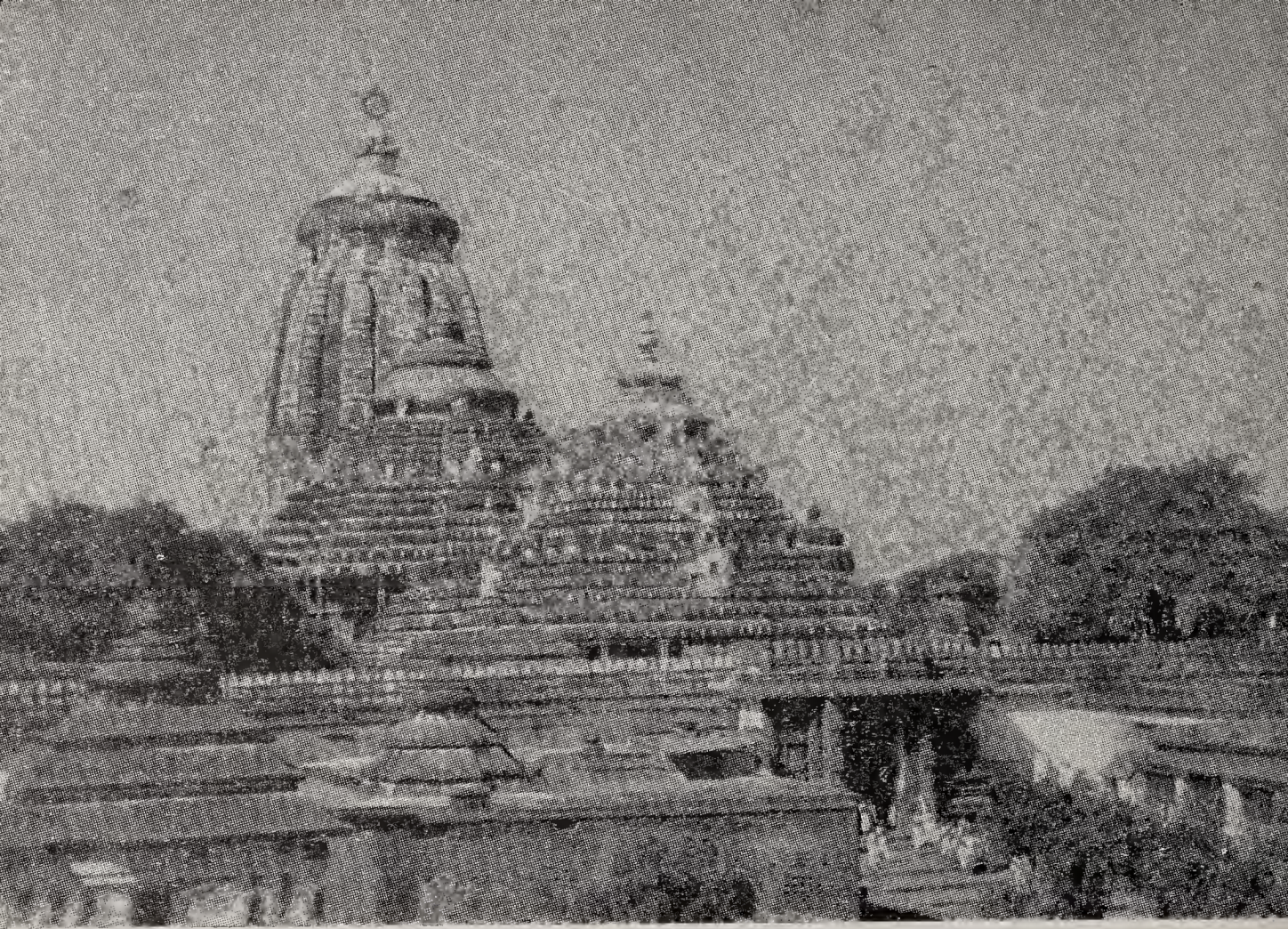




BHUBANESWAR—Lingraj Temple

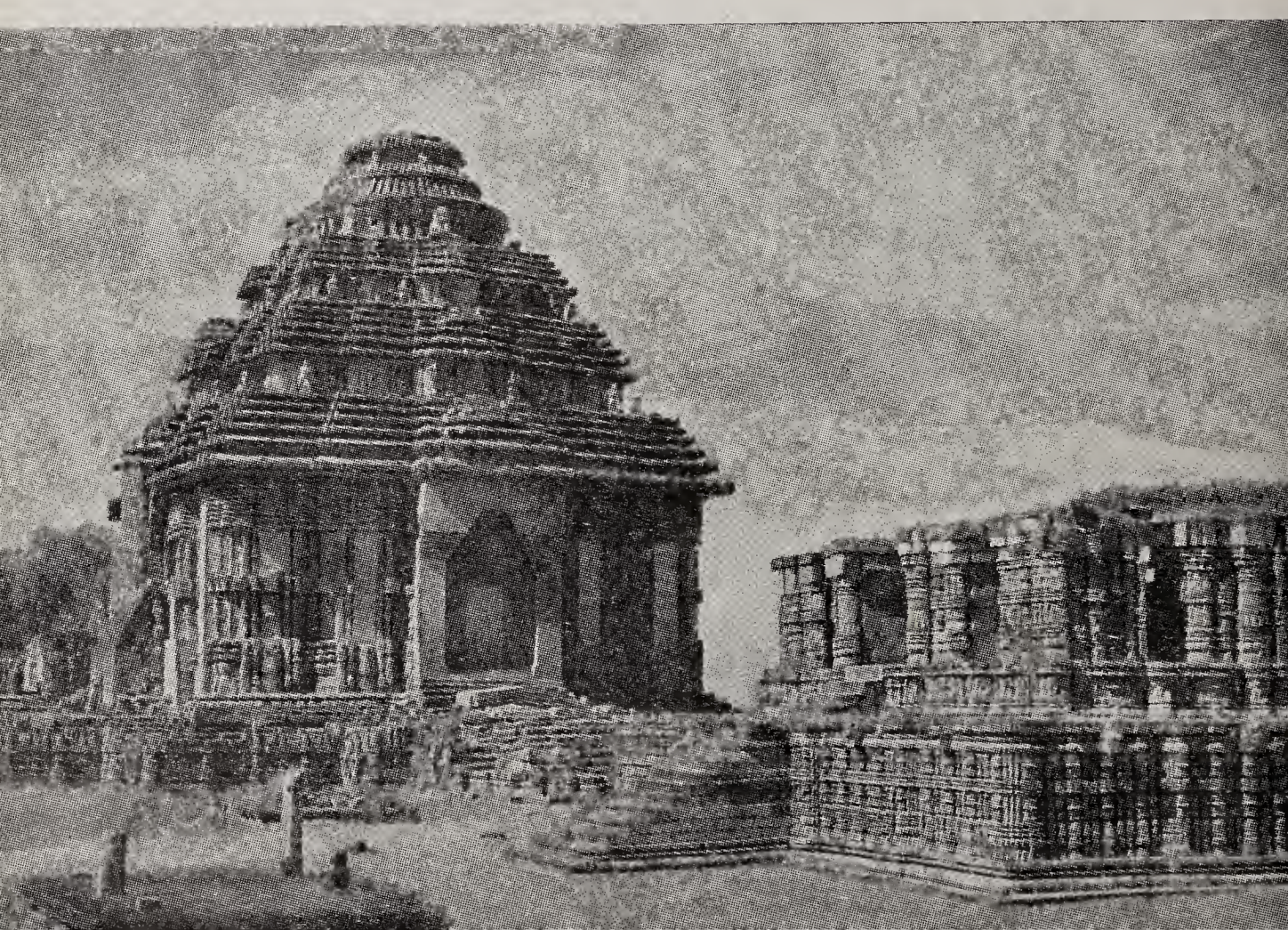
RAJGIR

Rajgir or Rajgriha, 8 miles south-west of Nalanda by road, is an important place of pilgrimage for Buddhists. It was the capital of Bimbisara in ancient times. The Buddha preached at Rajgir, and so did Mahavir, the great preceptor of the Jains.



PURI—Jagannath Temple

KONARAK—The Sun Temple





KONARAK—Carved wheel in the Sun Temple

The Rajgir hills are known for a large number of Buddhist and Jain monuments, including stupas and forts. A hermitage of the Buddha is at Griddha Kuta.

There are hot springs and *kunds* (pools) at Rajgir which add to the charm of the place. These springs are in the shape of falls or wells. The high temperature of the springs is due to the presence of radium and hot sulphur, and their water is believed to be good for certain skin diseases.

BHUBANESWAR

About 272 miles from Calcutta by rail, Bhubaneswar, the temple city, is the new capital of Orissa. Of its temples once said to number 7,000 (dating from 750 A.D. to 1250 A.D.) not more than 100 now remain. They exhibit a variety of architectural styles. The most important and finest are the Lingaraj, Mukteswar, Raja Rani, Vaital Deul, Bhaskareswar and Parasurameswar temples, the last-named being the earliest.

On the hills known as Udayagiri and Khandagiri, about six miles to the north-west of Bhubaneswar, are caves, once occupied by Jain monks and containing remarkable carvings, the earliest of which date back to the second century B.C. Bhubaneswar is connected by an air service with Calcutta and Madras.

PURI

Situated on the eastern sea-coast, Puri is a place of pilgrimage, besides being a popular health and holiday resort. In the centre of the town is the well-known shrine of Jagannath (Lord of the Universe) built in the 12th century, 192 ft. high, and crowned with Vishnu's wheel and flag. In front of the eastern gate of the temple is a marble pillar, an exquisite piece of carving. Maharaja Ranjit Singh of the Punjab, it is said, bequeathed the Kohinoor to the temple. His successor, however, failed to carry out the bequest.

During the Car Festival, held in June or July every year, the image of Jagannath is carried on a big car, 45 ft. high and 25 ft. sq., supported on sixteen wheels, 7 ft. in diameter. The car is pulled by eager devotees.

Puri is about 28 miles from Bhubaneswar by rail and road.

KONARAK

About 53 miles north-east of Puri by road and also accessible from Bhubaneswar (40 miles) is the Black Pagoda of Konarak, so called in contrast to the white temple at Puri. This famous temple, one of the architectural marvels of India, was built by Narasingh Deva I, who ruled Orissa from 1238 to 1264 A.D., and is dedicated to Surya, the Sun God. The monument must have been of a colossal size, for, the magnificent porch, the only portion of the ruined shrine now standing, is so immense as to form a landmark for miles around.

Exquisite carvings and monumental statuary characterise the Black Pagoda. Life-size lions and elephants, scenes of battle and the chase, all carved with great imagination and skill, testify to the quality of Indian art, sculpture and engineering.

Of the Black Pagoda, Sir John Marshall writes: "There is no monument of Hinduism, I think, that is at once so stupendous and so perfectly proportioned."

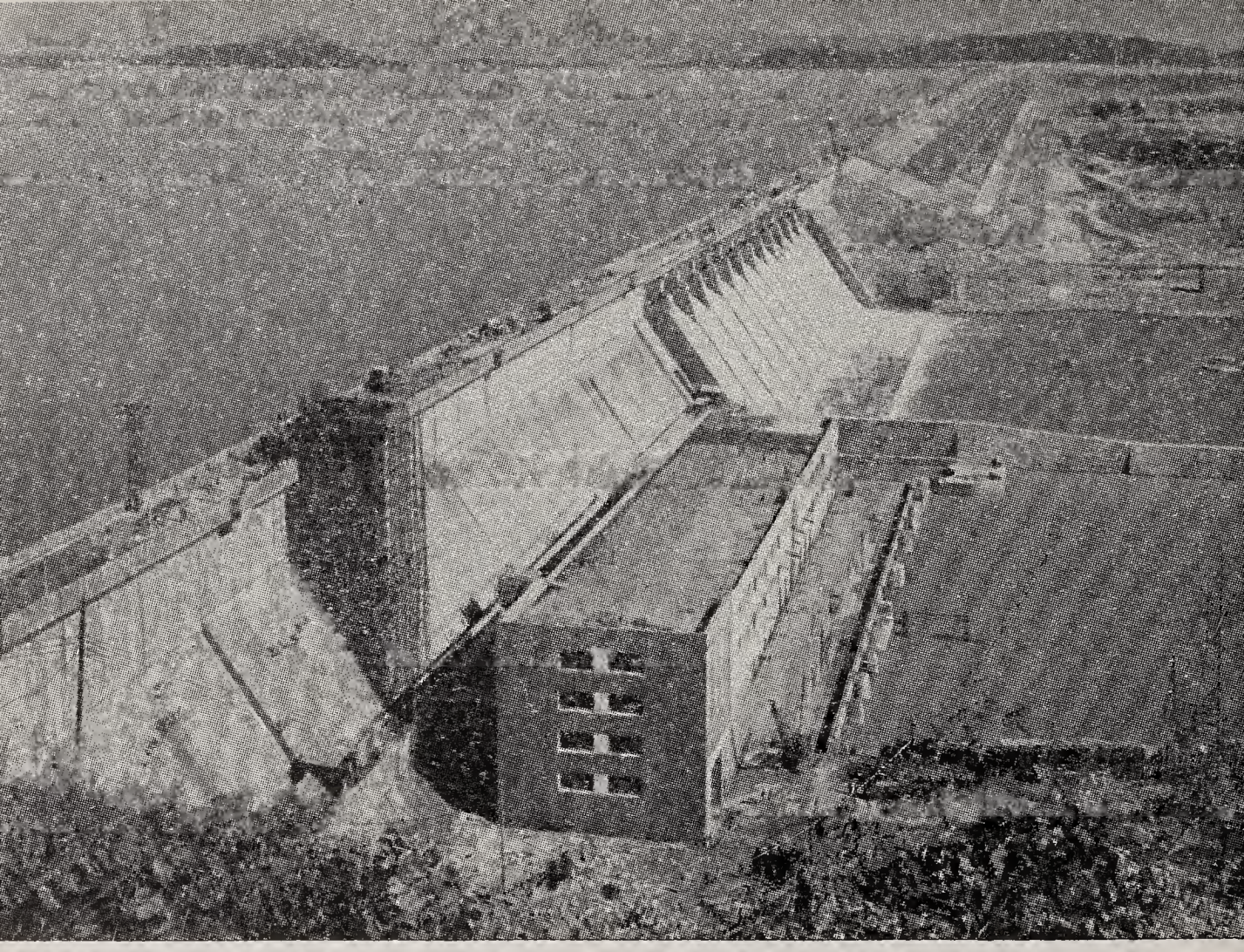
CHILKA LAKE

On the Calcutta-Madras line, about 55 miles from Bhubaneswar by rail, the Chilka Lake is an excellent place for fishing and duck shooting. The keen sportsman will find this vast inland salt water lake, dotted with islands, a veritable paradise. The visitor will delight in the scenic beauty Nature has lavished on this 45-mile long and 10-mile wide area, separated by a narrow stretch of sand from the sea.

The Chilka Lake can be visited both from Puri and Gopalpur.

GOPALPUR

A popular sea resort in the Ganjam district of Orissa, Gopalpur is served by the South-Eastern Railway station of Berhampur, 102 miles from Bhubaneswar. It is also connected with Berhampur by road (9 miles) and a comfortable bus service is available. A sulphur spring, locally called "Tapta-pani", about 30 miles from Berhampur railway station, is its special attraction.



ORISSA—Hirakud Dam

HIRAKUD PROJECT

One of the gigantic development projects undertaken since independence, the Hirakud Dam is thrown across the turbulent Mahanadi river for purposes of irrigation and power-generation. The main Hirakud Dam (15,748 ft. long) is the biggest single dam construction in the country. From the tower on the Right Side Observation Hill there is a panoramic view of the whole project, including the dam, power houses and spillways.

Hirakud is only 9 miles from Sambalpur, an important town in Orissa on the highway from Calcutta to Bombay. About 175 miles from Cuttack, Sambalpur can be reached by a good motorable road. Four new colonies have sprung up around the project—two close to the dam site, the third at the subsidiary power station and the fourth at Bargarh. Some of them have rest houses which provide excellent accommodation to visitors.

PART VII

SOUTHERN INDIA

Southern India is essentially tropical, rich, fertile and densely populated. The Malabar coast has mountain scenery of great beauty, great waterways with peaceful lagoons and coconut palm-fringed shores. Further inland are Mysore with its pomp and pageantry on festive occasions, its exquisite handicrafts, its hills and jungles teeming with big game and the magnificent Jog Falls, and the Nilgiris, the lovely "Blue Mountains", with summer resorts at Ootacamund, Coonoor, and Kotagiri.

Southern India is the cradle of ancient Dravidian civilization, and its legacy of art and architecture has found its best expression in its temples.

MADRAS

Madras, the third largest city of India, is quite unlike India's other big towns, for it retains much of the spaciousness of olden days and many of its fine old houses. It spreads for about eight miles along the sea-coast from the harbour and the business quarters in the north to the residential district of Adyar in the south. The Marina, a splendid esplanade by the sea, runs from Napier Bridge to the Roman Catholic Cathedral at Old San Thome, founded by the Portuguese in 1504. Along the Marina there are several imposing public buildings.

In Fort St. George, built in 1640 by Francis Day, chief of the East India Company's factory at Armagon, is St. Mary's Church, the oldest Anglican Church in Asia.

Madras city has several Hindu temples. Among the other places of interest in Madras are the 160-ft. high Lighthouse, which commands a good view of the city, the Law College and the Museum. The Victoria Institute has specimens of South Indian handicrafts. At the Kalakshetra young people



Nataraja (Siva in cosmic dance)—A bronze



MADRAS—The Marina

MAHABALIPURAM—The Shore Temple

receive training in dance and music. In a beautiful setting in Adyar and overlooking the sea are situated the world headquarters of the Theosophical Society. The annual convention of the Society held here is attended by theosophists from all over the world.

MAHABALIPURAM

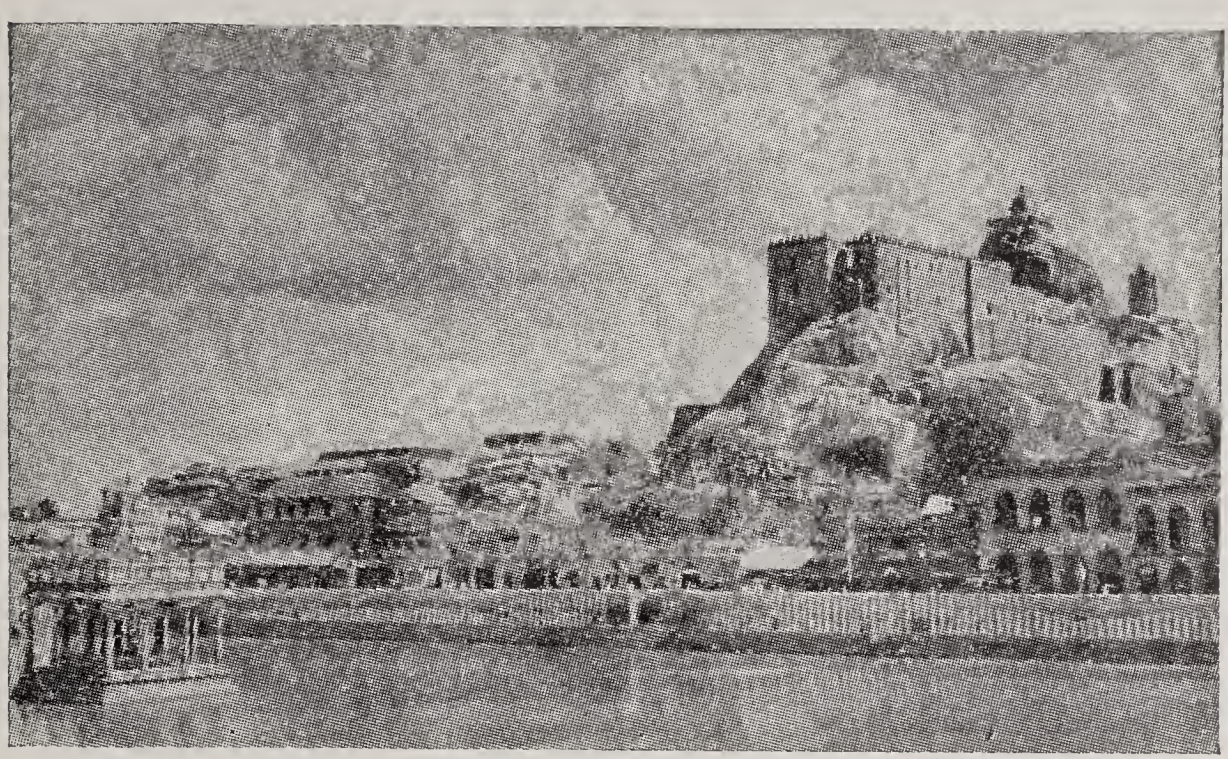
An interesting excursion can be made to Mahabalipuram, or the Seven Pagodas, 53 miles from Madras *via* Chinglepet. Here on the sea-shore is a collection of ancient rock-hewn monuments which forms some of the most important architectural remains of South India—monolithic temples, cave temples, monolithic figures and carvings of the 7th and 8th centuries A.D. The chief points of interest here are the Five Rathas or temples modelled as chariots, the Shore Temple, the Arjuna's Penance (a colossal sculptural frieze) and the Mahishasura Mandapam.

KANCHIPURAM

Kanchipuram, the "Golden City", 45 miles south-west of Madras by road, has a long history. It was the capital of successive dynasties of Hindu rulers. Hiuen Tsang, the Chinese traveller, who visited it in the 7th century A.D., has left an account of his sojourn there. Buddhism, Jainism and later Hinduism contended for supremacy in this ancient city for centuries. It is remarkable for its temples and shrines. There is a group of Jain temples at Tiruparuttikunram dating from the 9th to the 16th century A.D. Even older are the two great temples of Siva and Vishnu, namely, the Kailasanatha and the Vaikunthanatha Perumal temples built by the Pallava kings. The latter is noted for its lofty towers with fine porches. In Little Kanchipuram, two miles away, is the Varadarajaswami temple, which has a hall of beautifully carved pillars.

VEDANTHANGAL BIRD SANCTUARY

Vedanthangal, one of the two bird sanctuaries in India, is about 50 miles by rail and 53 miles by road from Madras.



TIRUCHIRAPALLI—The Fort

Every year after the rainy season, thousands of aquatic birds, such as storks, herons, etc., come to this place to breed on the trees of a lake-like pond. At times, the number of birds is so great that it is not possible to see the leaves of trees.

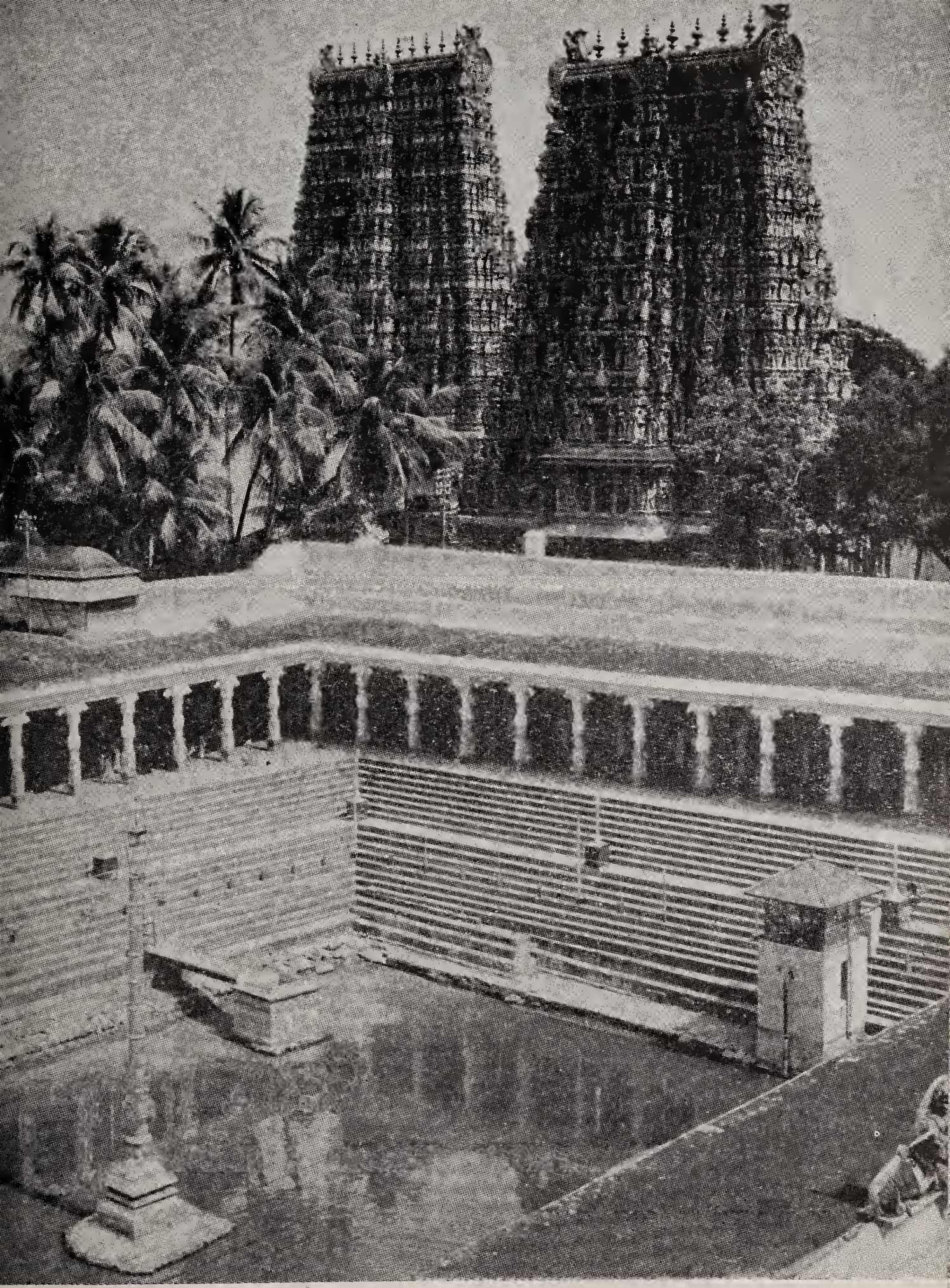
The best time to visit this place is from 3 to 6 p.m., when one can see the day feeders returning and the night feeders going out. Visitors will do well to carry binoculars to observe the birds from a distance.

TIRUPATI

About 100 miles to the north-west of Madras is Tirupati, one of the holiest places in South India. No Vaishnavite who has any regard for tradition or the holy scriptures ever fails to visit Tirupati to pay homage to Sri Venkateswara in the hill temple of Tirumalai, at least once in his life-time. This hill temple is an example of early Dravidian architecture and is one of the finest in the South.

TANJORE—Brihadeeswara Temple





MADURAI—Meenakshi Temple

CHIDAMBARAM

Chidambaram, 151 miles from Madras by rail, is famous as the abode of Nataraja, the Dancing Siva. The temples at Chidambaram are the oldest in the South and some of these are gems of Dravidian architecture. About a mile from Chidambaram is the Annamalai University, one of the leading centres of education in South India.

TANJORE

Tanjore, 218 miles from Madras by rail and 35 miles by rail and road from Tiruchirapalli, was the capital of the Chola Emperors from the 10th to the 14th centuries A.D. Later it became part of the Vijayanagaram kingdom, then it passed into the hands of the Marathas, and later still went to the British. For ages it has been the chief political, literary and religious centre of the South. The celebrated temple of Brihadeeswara built by the Chola king, Rajaraja the Great, during the 11th century, is its chief attraction. The Saraswati Mahal Library, dating from the time of the Marathas, contains a rare collection of books, manuscripts and palm leaves.

TIRUCHIRAPALLI

Tiruchirapalli's famous landmark is the rock fort with a Ganesa temple on the top. This rock also contains excavated cave temples of the time of the Pallava kings of the 7th century A.D. which are famous for their fine sculptures. The rock, which is about 270 feet high, dominates the landscape for miles around and a panoramic view of the whole town and the river Kaveri can be had from its top. Tiruchirapalli is 249 miles from Madras and 35 miles from Tanjore by rail. It is on the air route between Madras and Colombo.

SRIRANGAM

Three miles north of Tiruchirapalli, on an island formed by the bifurcation of the river Kaveri, is Srirangam, famed for its temple of Vishnu, the largest in South India. The temple



Bharatanatyam dance pose

contains the hall of a thousand columns and the sacred shrine of Ranganathaswami. The town is built in a series of enclosures that have developed successively around the main shrine.

A mile to the east of Srirangam is Jambukeswaram, a temple dedicated to Siva.

MADURAI

Madurai, popularly known as the "City of Festivals", was till the 14th century the capital of the Pandyan kingdom which had an extensive sea-borne trade with Rome and Greece. The city became renowned in the 17th century under the Nayak kings, who contributed much to its architectural adornment.

The great temple, dedicated to the goddess Meenakshi, forms a parallelogram, 850 ft. by 750 ft., and is surrounded

by nine *gopurams* (pyramidal towers), one of which is 150 ft. high. One of its principal structures is the Hall of a Thousand Pillars in which groups of figures are carved from single stones. These are marvels of industry, elaboration and exuberant imagination. The shrine adjacent to that of Sundareswara or Siva is noted for groups of 'musical pillars' consisting of slender shafts of stone having a single capital and abacus, which give out different notes when struck with a rod or a piece of stone. The other important buildings in Madurai are all associated with the name of Tirumala Nayak ; the chief of these is his palace, a perfect specimen of secular architecture in Madras State.

Madurai is also a textile centre, famous for hand-woven textiles and wood carvings. It is 96 miles by rail from Tiruchirapalli on the Madras-Trivandrum line.

RAMESWARAM

The holy town of Rameswaram, a little over 100 miles from Madurai, is built on an island in the Palk Straits at the extreme south-eastern limit of the Indian peninsula. It contains one of India's most venerated temples, perhaps the finest example of South Indian architecture. It is in the form of a quadrangular enclosure, 657 ft. by 1,000 ft. The temple is renowned for its vast pillared corridors totalling about 4,000 ft. in length.

No pilgrimage to Rameswaram is complete without a bath in the sea at Dhanushkodi, the meeting point of the Bay of Bengal and the Arabian Sea. It lies to the southern extreme of the island on which Rameswaram is situated.

KODAIKANAL

Kodaikanal, 7,000 ft. above sea level, is a lovely hill station amidst the sylvan grandeur of the Palni hills in the Madurai district. The nearest railhead is Kodaikanal Road, 50 miles away on the Southern Railway.

The main attraction of Kodaikanal is the lake. A walk along the three-mile promenade skirting the lake is an exhilarating experience and boating in the lake is a popular pastime.

The season begins in the middle of April and for two months Kodaikanal is full of holiday-makers.

COURTALLAM

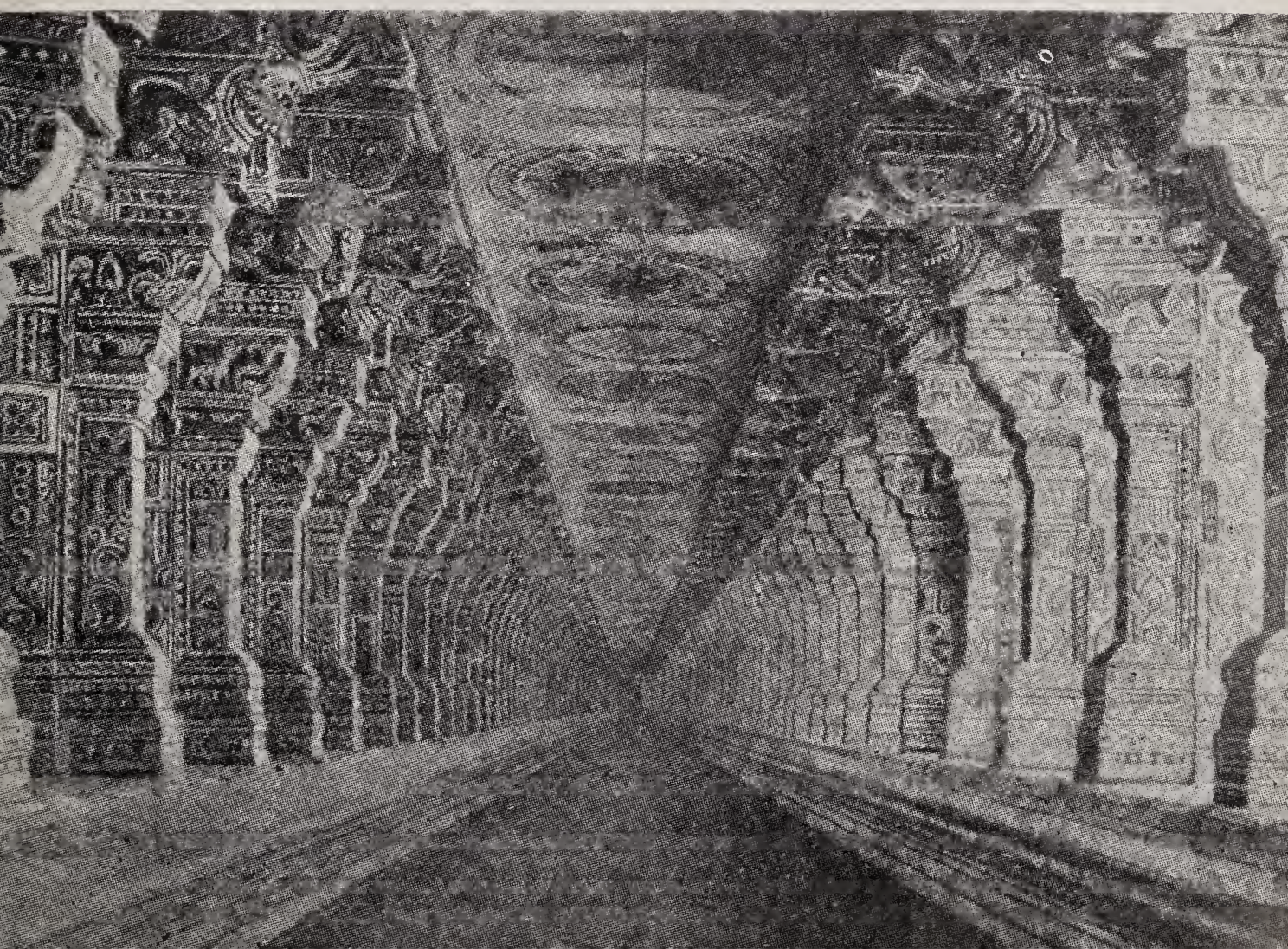
Situated on the Palni range of the Western Ghats, Courtallam is a famous bathing place and health resort. Its magnificent waterfalls are said to have mineral properties. The best time to visit Courtallam is between June and October when the waterfalls are in their full grandeur.

Courtallam is 36 miles by road from Tirunelveli and about four miles from the Tenkasi Railway Station on the Virudhanagar-Tenkasi line of the Southern Railway.

OOTACAMUND

Ootacamund is the leading hill station of South India. Situated in the heart of the Nilgiris (Blue Mountains) at a height of 7,500 ft., it lies on a plateau and looks like a vast park. To the north-west of "Ooty" (short for Ootacamund) are

RAMESWARAM—Corridor in the temple





OOTACAMUND

splendid downs resembling those of Sussex, while to the west, south and south-west, lofty hills add to the grandeur of the scenery. Although eleven degrees from the Equator, its climate is similar to the summer in England.

There are several approaches to Ootacamund. Visitors from Bombay and north may go to Mysore by train and then motor up to Ootacamund, 100 miles south. Also, there are good bus services from Mysore to Ootacamund. From the southern districts of Madras State, visitors can go to Ootacamund by train, changing at Mettupalaiyam. However, the air-minded visitor may fly up to Coimbatore and proceed to Ooty by car or bus (55 miles) or by train (113 miles) *via* Mettupalaiyam.

COONOOR

Perched at a height of 6,000 ft. above sea level, Coonoor is one of the charming hill stations of the South. Those who

do not wish to climb great heights prefer to stay at Coonoor, which has a milder climate than Ootacamund. The 12-mile route from Ootacamund to Coonoor lies through most enchanting scenery. Sim's Park with its luxuriance of shady trees is a lovely spot ; Lady Canning's Seat in the heart of the woodland affords an excellent view of the surroundings. The walks and drives of Coonoor include the Tiger's Hill and Brooklands Road.

Eighteen miles from Ooty and 13 from Coonoor is Kotagiri, another charming resort in the Nilgiris.

HYDERABAD

Hyderabad, the fifth largest city in India, is now the capital of Andhra Pradesh. It seems so entirely modern that the newly arrived visitor is usually surprised to find that it is more than 350 years old. In the heart of the city stands the graceful Char Minar (Four minarets), sometimes styled as the *Arc de Triomphe* of the East. The principal mosque at Hyderabad is the Mecca Masjid which can accommodate 10,000 worshippers at a time. Among the more recent buildings in the city are the Falaknuma Palace and the Osmania University. The Public Gardens, one of the biggest in India, are a combination of zoological and botanical gardens. They also house the Town Hall, the Museum and the Jubilee Hall. The Salar Jung Museum, a rare instance of individual enterprise in the sphere of art collection, has fine jewellery, precious stones, paintings, wood and iron carvings, Chinese porcelain and remarkable pieces of furniture.

Secunderabad, six miles east of Hyderabad, is a planned, modern city. The road from Hyderabad leads past Hussain Sagar which separates the two cities. The ancient fort of Golconda, six miles west of Hyderabad, stands on the summit of a conical hill encircled by a crenellated granite wall with 76 bastions. The famous Kohinoor is believed to have come from Golconda, which has been famous in history as a mart for diamonds from the neighbouring mines.

Nearby are two picnic spots—Osman Sagar and Himayat Sagar lakes. About 100 miles from Hyderabad along a good road is Nizam Sagar, one of the biggest lakes in India covering 50 square miles in area.

HYDERABAD—Char Minar



Hyderabad is connected by air, rail and road with Delhi, Bombay and Madras and with Calcutta by rail and road.

WALTAIR

On the East coast, 485 miles from Madras, Waltair is an ideal spot for a sea-side holiday. The Andhra University campus is situated in the uplands of Waltair. Less than nine miles from Waltair, in a thickly-wooded portion of the Eastern Ghats, is Simhachalam, famous for its Varaha Narasimha Temple.

It is erected on a hill-top and reached by a flight of 1,120 steps provided as pious offerings by devout Hindus. The manufacture of Panjam cloth and ornamental articles of ivory, buffalo-horn and silver filigree work are specialities of the district.

Not far from Waltair is the port of Visakhapatnam, which is India's ship-building centre.

MYSORE

A land of primeval forests, lovely cities, ornate shrines, and scenery abounding in all the charms of the tropics, Mysore State lies 2,000 to 3,000 ft. above sea level. Mysore's history goes back to the days of Asoka, three of whose minor rock edicts are to be found in the State. Later, it was the cradle of three great dynasties—the Kadambas, the Hoysalas and the kings of Vijayanagar. Under the impetus provided by the Hoysala kings in the eleventh, twelfth and thirteenth centuries, architecture and sculpture developed greatly and achieved a high watermark of excellence. The delicacy of carving and mastery of design are best exhibited in the shrines and temples. The temples at Somanathpur, Belur and Halebid bear witness to the marvellous power of invention and skill of India's master-builders.

Mysore has some of the largest pioneer industrial undertakings in India, such as the Hindusthan Aircraft Factory at Bangalore, the Gold Mines of Kolar, the Iron and Steel Works at Bhadravati, and the Sandal Oil Factory at Mysore. The State is also one of the largest producers of silk in India.

BANGALORE

Bangalore, the capital of the State, is a city of imposing buildings and public gardens. Chamraj Sagar, a large artificial lake, supplies drinking water to the city. It is 22 miles by road from Bangalore and is well worth a visit. Nandi, a summer resort, 4,851 ft. above sea level, is connected with Bangalore by a light railway and a motor road.

SIVASAMUDRAM

Thirty miles from Maddur station on the rail route from Bangalore to Mysore, the tourist can see the famous waterfalls of Sivasamudram (Siva's Ocean). Here the river Kaveri divides itself and becomes two streams, each descending about

BANGALORE—Lal Bagh Garden





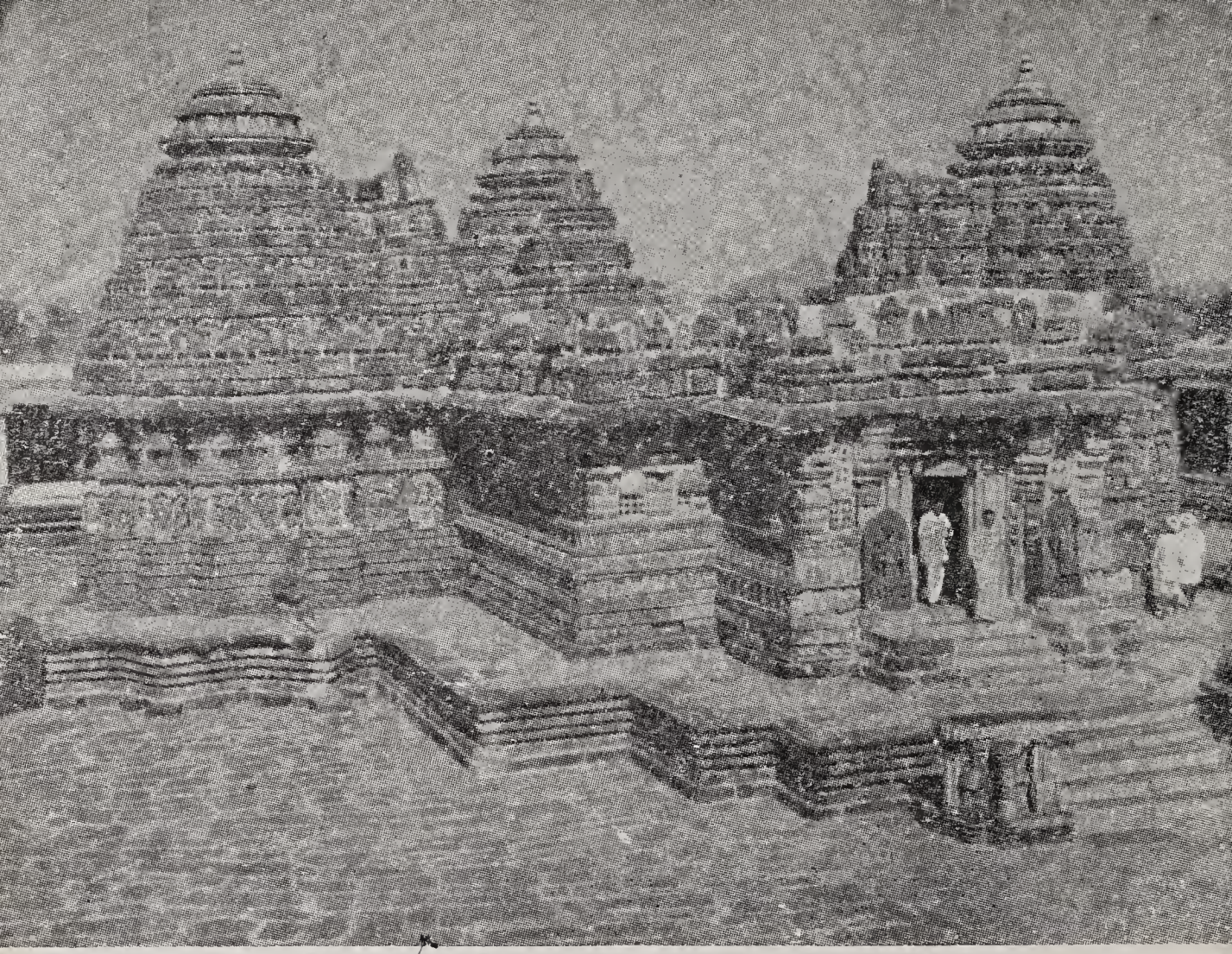
MYSORE—Dusserah procession

200 ft. in a succession of picturesque rapids and cascades. The surrounding hills clothed in dense forests add to the beauty of the scene. There is a large electricity-generating station at Sivasamudram.

MYSORE CITY

The city of Mysore is a "Garden City". It stands by a rocky hill named after the goddess Chamundi. Mysore has attractive wide roads and many imposing buildings. The palace of the Maharaja within the old fort is admittedly one of the most beautiful buildings in India.

The best time to visit Mysore is during the Dusserah festivities which are observed with pomp and pageantry for ten days in September/October. On the tenth day, the Maharaja (now Governor) passes in a procession through the principal



MYSORE—Somnathpur Temple

streets seated in a golden howdah on an elephant. Headed by camels and accompanied by elephants, richly caparisoned horses, palanquins, silver coaches and standard-bearers with silken banners, the spectacle is one of unexampled splendour and magnificence. After sunset a review is held on the Bannimantap Maidan amidst a blaze of light.

From Mysore it is convenient to visit Krishnaraj Sagar, Somanathpur, Srirangapatnam (Seringapatam) and Melukote. Krishnaraj Sagar, only eleven miles away, is a large reservoir with a water area of 50 square miles. Lovely, terraced gardens, known as Brindaban Gardens, have been laid out by the side of the dam with beautiful lawns and beds of flowers, fragrant shrubs and shady walks, cascades and fountains. The shrine at Somanathpur, a distance of 33 miles, is a marvel of grace and beauty. Srirangapatnam, some 9 miles from Mysore, is on a small island in the river Kaveri and was a fortress in the



MYSORE—Dancing goddess, Chenna Kesava Temple, Belur

MYSORE—Stone statue of Gomateswara



days of Tippu Sultan. Melukote, 20 miles from Srirangapatnam, is a place of pilgrimage for Hindus, the great philosopher Ramanuja having settled there in the 12th century.

Sravanabelgola, Belur and Halebid are three other places of interest. One can visit them from Hasan, which is connected with Mysore by road and railway.

At Sravanabelgola, according to tradition, the great Emperor Chandragupta Maurya, having taken a vow of renunciation, spent his last days as an ascetic in a rocky cave on a small hill. On a larger hill is to be found the tallest known monolithic statue in the world, erected in 983 A.D. Carved out of a huge boulder, it represents a Jain saint, Gomateswara, and stands 60 ft. high.

BELUR

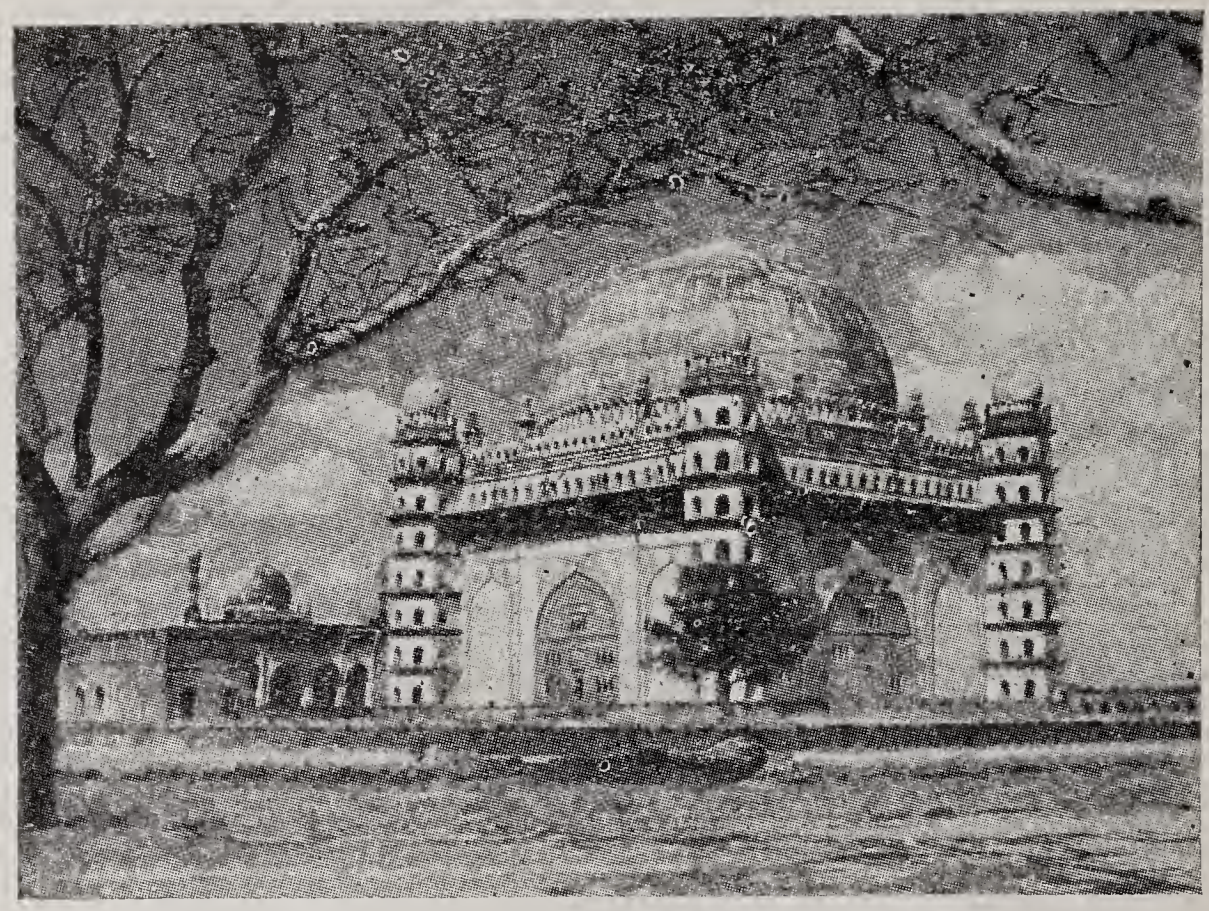
The Chenna Kesava temple of Belur, built 900 years ago, is an exquisite specimen of Hoysala art. Fergusson, an authority on Indian architecture, observes: "There are many buildings in India which are unsurpassed for delicacy of detail by any in the world but the temple of Belur surpasses even these for freedom of handling and richness of fancy." Belur lies at a distance of about 22 miles by road from Hasan and 35 miles from Sravanabelgola.

HALEBID

Ten miles from Belur is Halebid, whose monuments rank among the masterpieces of Hindu art. Chief among them are the Hoysaleswara and Kedareswara temples. Of the former, which was never completed, Fergusson writes: "Had but this temple been completed, it is one of the buildings on which the advocate of Hindu architecture would desire to take his stand. Every convolution of every scroll is different. No two canopies are alike and every part exhibits a joyous exuberance of fancy scorning every mechanical restraint. All that is wild in human faith or warm in human feeling is found portrayed on its wall."

SRINGERI

Proceeding by train from Hasan to Tarikere, it is only a short journey by bus to Sringeri, a place of pilgrimage on the



BIJAPUR—Gol Gumbuz

banks of the river Tunga, where the great philosopher Sankara founded one of his principal *maths* (monasteries).

JOG FALLS

The renowned Jog (Gersoppa) Falls, seven miles away, are reached by car or bus from Tal Guppa railway station. Flowing over a rocky bed 250 yards wide, the river Sharavati reaches a tremendous chasm, and descends 830 feet in four cascades—the Raja, the Roarer, the Rocket and the Rani—a spectacle of unrivalled grandeur. The force of the falling water generates electricity in the Mahatma Gandhi Hydro-electric Works.

BIJAPUR

Bijapur, 292 miles from Bombay, was once the splendid capital of a powerful 16th-century Muslim dynasty. Its finest building is the mausoleum of Sultan Muhammad Adil Shah,

HAMPI—Statue of Ugra-Narasimha

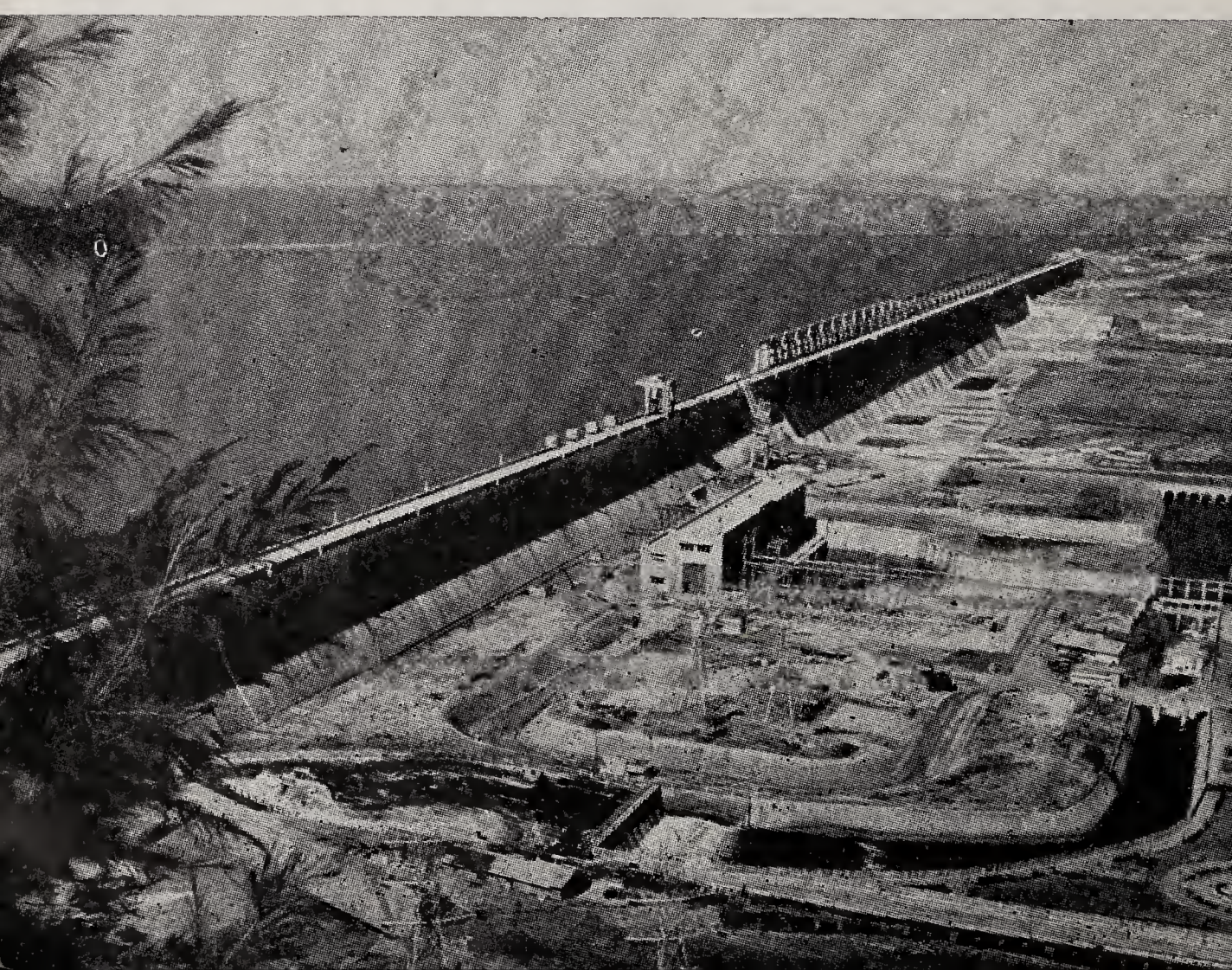


popularly known as the Gol Gumbuz. Built on a platform 600 ft. square, it has at each corner a tower seven storeys high. In the centre rises the enormous dome, 124 ft. in diameter, the second largest in the world. It is noted for its whispering gallery and multiple echoes. Among the other places of interest are the Citadel, the Sat Manzil, the tomb and mosque of Ibrahim Adil Shah and the Gagan Mahal. All that remains of the Gagan Mahal is the 90-ft. archway through which the last king of Bijapur was brought before his conqueror, the Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb.

HAMPI

At Hampi, nine miles from Hospet railway station, lie the ruins of Vijayanagar, the ancient capital of the Vijayanagar empire. The ruins, which have been described as "virtually a vast open-air museum of Hindu monuments in the Dravidian style of architecture", cover 9 square miles and are of unusual

MYSORE—The Tungabhadra Dam



interest. The story of the rise and fall of this "forgotten" empire is one of the fascinating romances of Indian history.

TUNGABHADRA PROJECT

The Tungabhadra river, an important tributary of the Krishna, is intimately connected with the rise and fall of the Vijayanagar empire. The river has been harnessed to serve as one of the major irrigation and hydroelectric projects in India. The $1\frac{1}{2}$-mile-long dam stores 30 lakh acre-feet of water. The canals with a power station on either side of the dam will irrigate 830,000 acres of land.

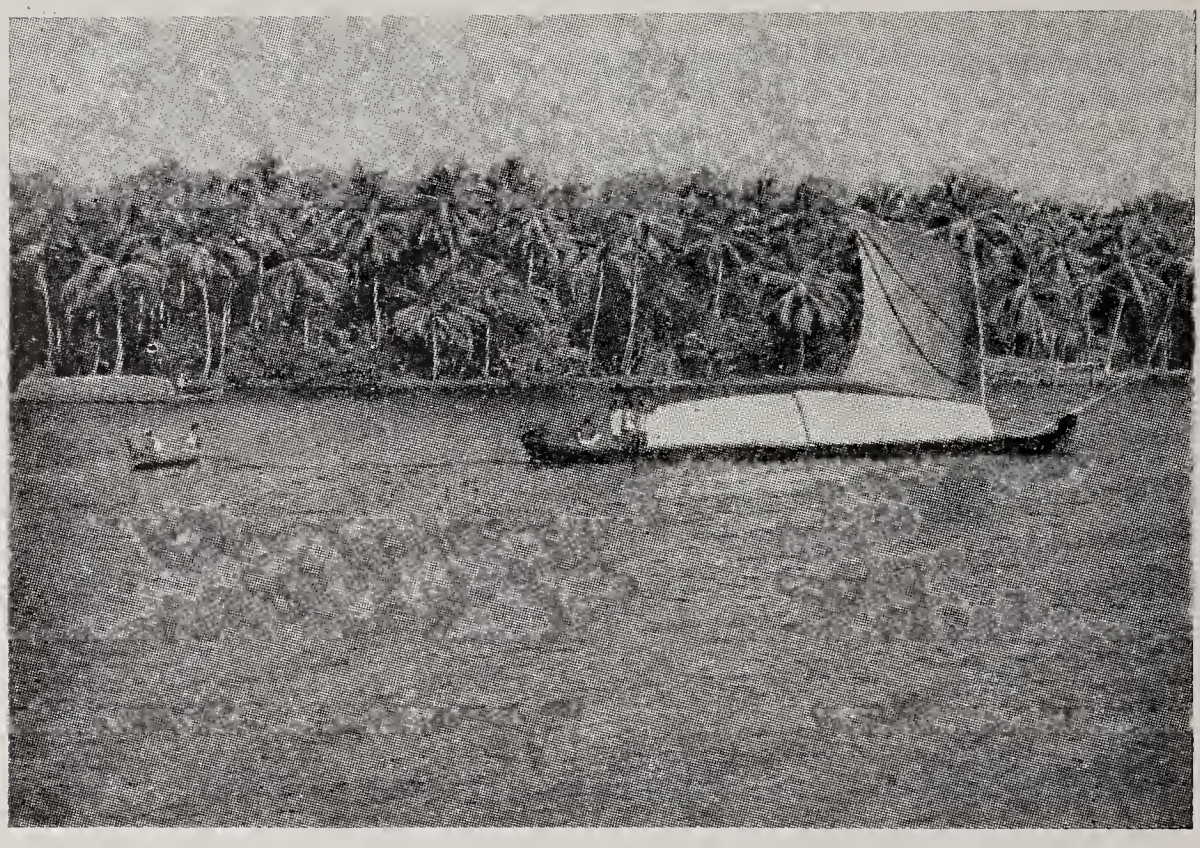
According to legend, the origin of this river is in the perspiration trickling down the tusk of *Varaha,* an incarnation of Lord Vishnu in the shape of a wild boar, who on the day of the Great Deluge came to save the earth by lifting it on his tusk. Strangely enough, Tungabhadra presents the union of a rich and ancient tradition with a mighty modern achievement. The project is about 6 miles from Hospet.

KERALA

Among the most beautiful and fertile regions in South India is the State of Kerala. With a winter climate that is not unduly warm, it has many charms to offer the traveller.

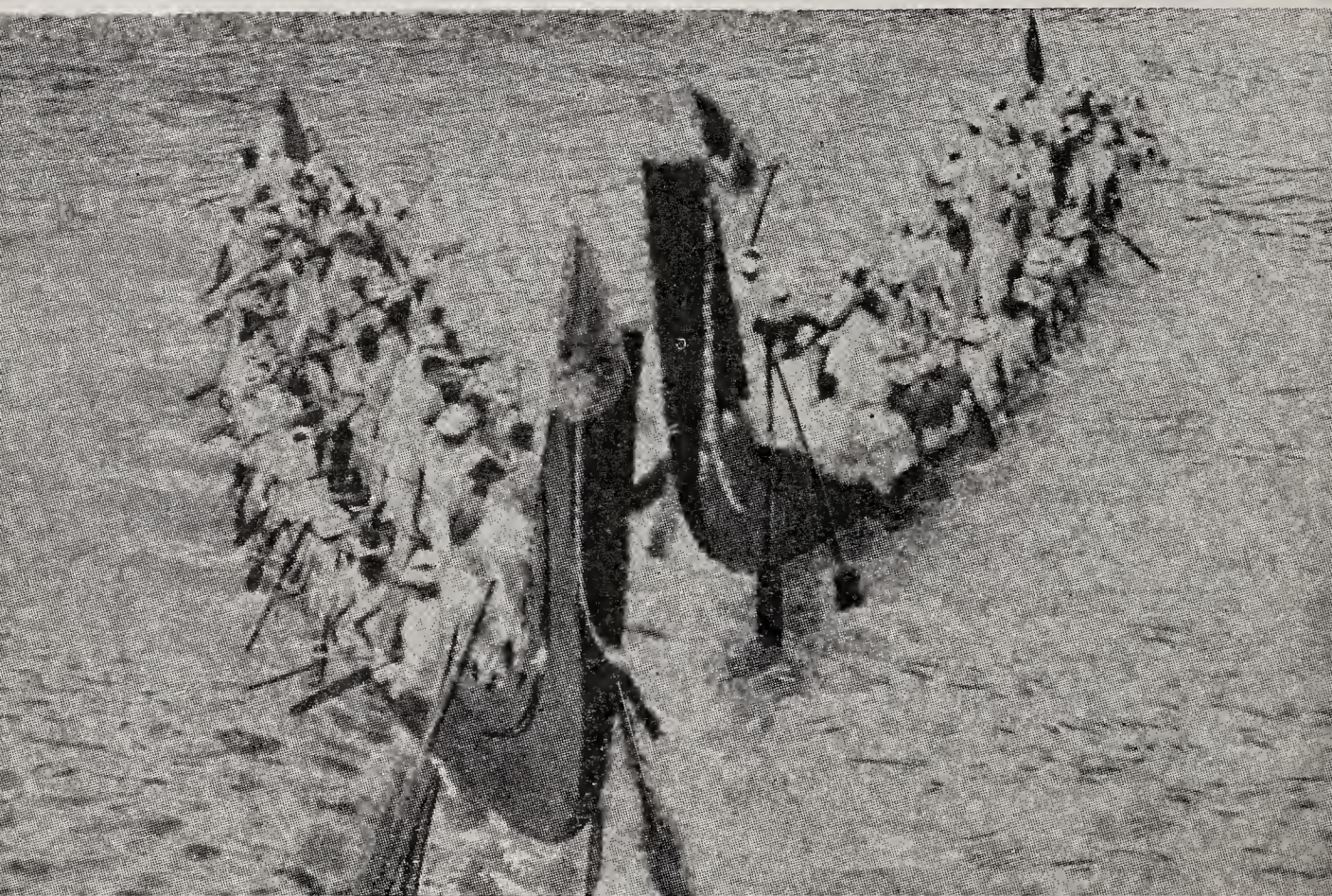
It has varied scenery ranging from a countryside of lakes, creeks and canals in the Cochin-Kottayam district, where palm-leaf thatched houses nestle beneath dense growths of coconut palms and bananas, and traffic is water-borne, to open country south of Trivandrum, flanked by spurs of the Western Ghats, gaunt, bare and rocky.

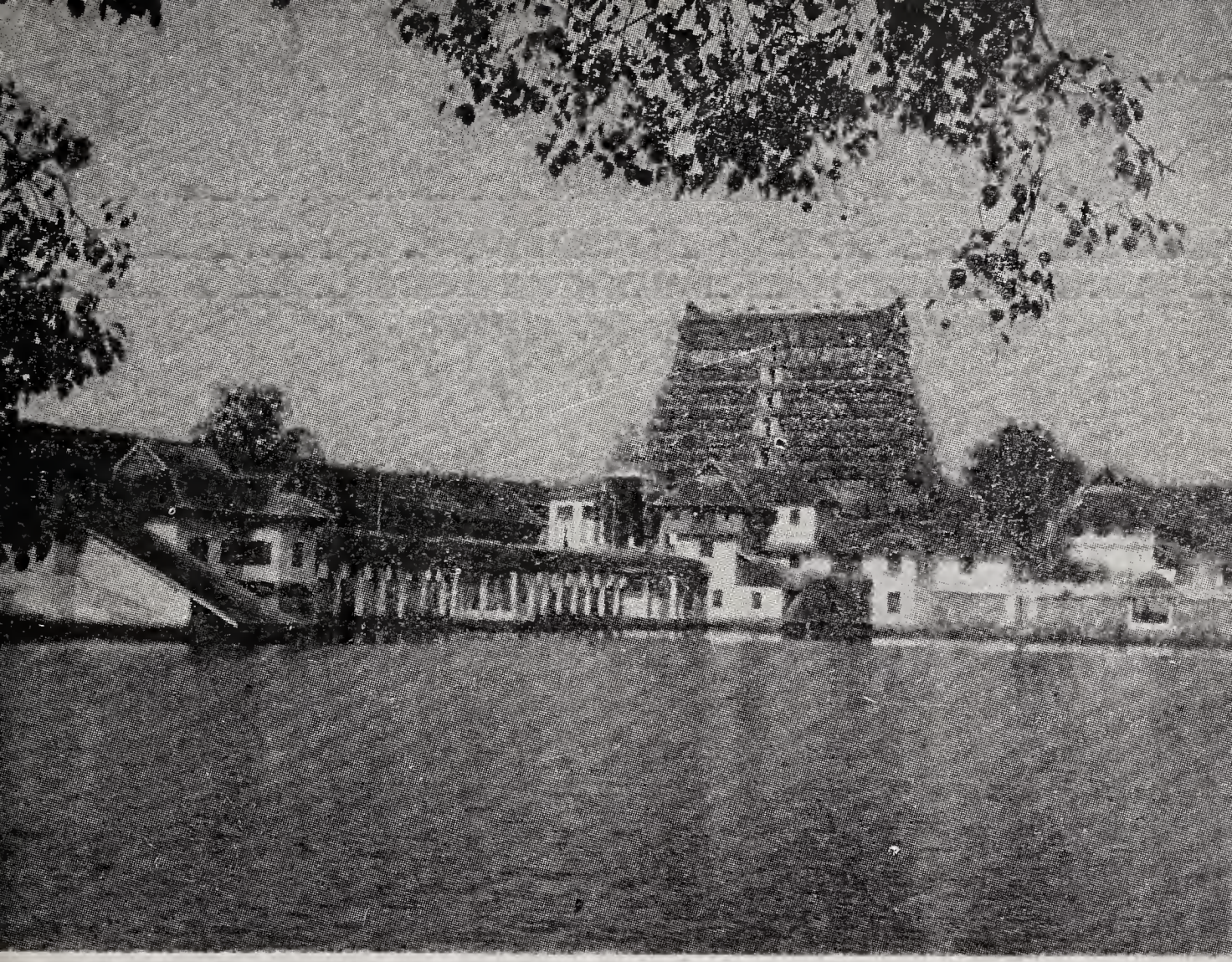
The dominant feature of Kerala is the luxuriance of its vegetation. And striking indeed is the contrast between the rich green of the trees and plants and the warm red of the earth, while the fragrance of spice gardens reminds one of Ceylon. The State has a wonderful highland zone—the region of Periyar with mountains rising from 5,000 ft. to over 8,000 ft., valleys down the boulder-strewn beds over which dash foaming torrents, low hills covered with the densest of virgin jungle where the trees are festooned with chains of creepers and brilliantly hued orchids, the home of the wild elephant, bison, tiger, bear, black panther and wild boar.



KERALA—Backwaters

KERALA—Snake-boat race





TRIVANDRUM—Padmanabha Temple

In these environments of natural beauty, 170 miles from Trivandrum *via* Kottayam, is located the Periyar Game Sanctuary, an area of 1,000 acres of forest land skirting the Periyar Lake. At Thekkady, the visitor may leave the road and get into a boat on the lake and from the position of vantage, he may watch the wild animals in their habitat. The Aranya Niwas offers comfortable accommodation.

TRIVANDRUM

Trivandrum, the "holy city of Ananta", the capital of Kerala State, some two miles from the sea, is a modern city. It has many fine buildings, picturesquely situated on small hills, beautiful parks and wide avenues. It is also a religious centre which attracts pilgrims from all over India. Of special attraction to visitors is the Picture Gallery within the Fort, containing a representative collection of Oriental paintings and other works of art.

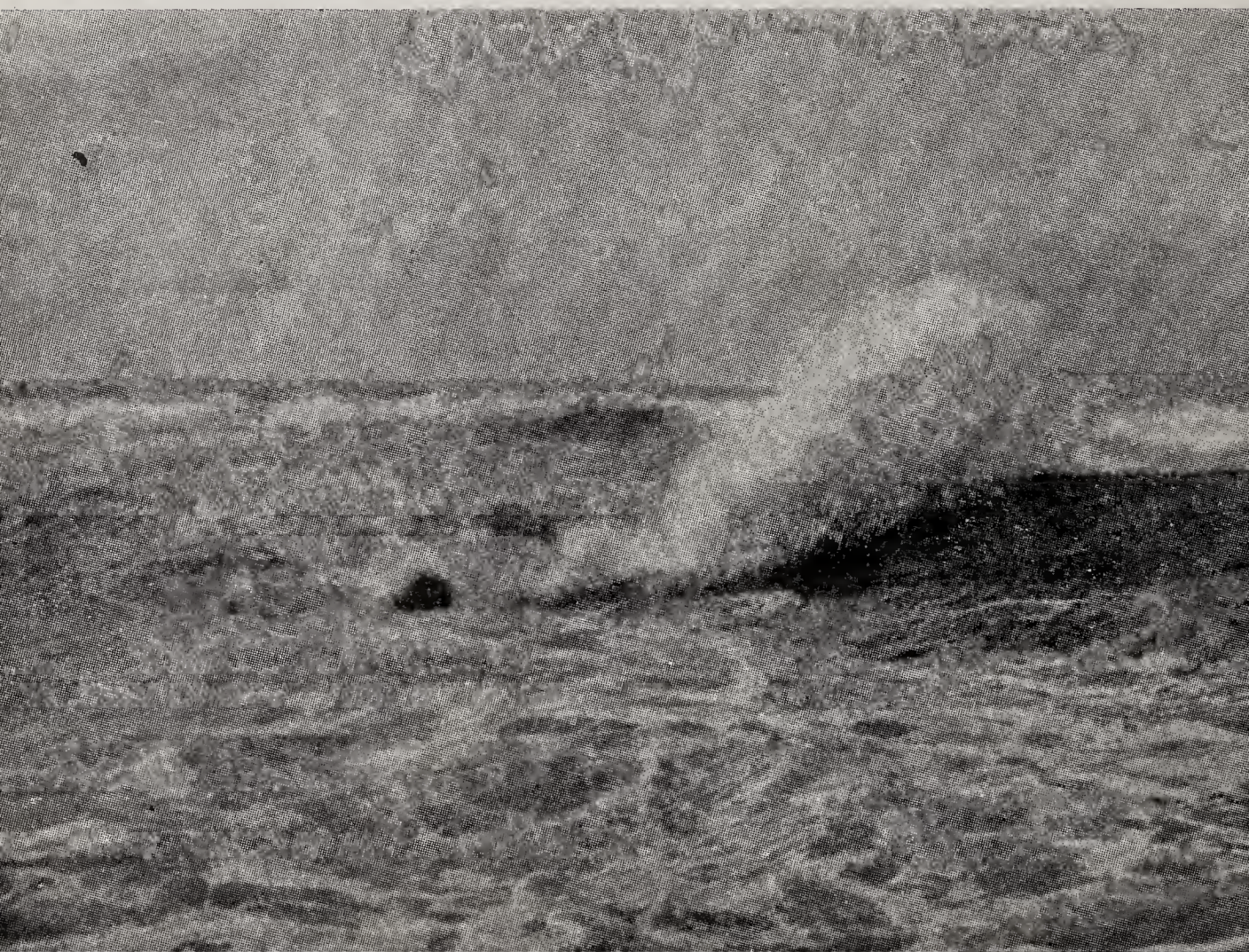
To the north of Trivandrum is the ancient town of Quilon. Further north is the busy seaport of Alleppey which can be reached by boat along delightful backwaters or by car. North of Alleppey along the coast is the important port of Cochin. Rubber, timber, pepper, coconuts, ivory and other products of Malabar and the Western Ghats are exported from here.

Facing Cochin, across one of the many lovely lagoons of the Malabar Coast, is Ernakulam, the second important city of Kerala.

About seven miles south of Trivandrum is Kovalam, a pleasant seaside resort with a beautiful beach. Thirty-three miles southwards is Padmanabhapuram, one of the ancient capitals of the former State of Travancore. In the old palace, there are mural paintings of a high order.

Fifty-four miles south-east of Trivandrum by road and located in Madras State is Kanya Kumari (Cape Comorin), the Land's End of India. The Cape is sacred to the Hindus and a famous shrine stands here.

CAPE COMORIN



III

USEFUL HINTS

PASSPORTS AND VISAS

Every foreign tourist entering India is required to be in possession of a valid passport issued by his Government. Collective passports and family passports issued by other Governments are recognised by the Government of India.

Before leaving his country, the tourist should obtain a visa from the Indian representative abroad or from the British representatives in countries where there are no Indian representatives.

Commonwealth citizens, except Pakistani and Ceylonese nationals, are exempt from the visa requirement provided their passports are valid for travel to India. Persons of non-Indian origin domiciled in South Africa are, however, required to obtain entry visas.

Visas for India are, unless otherwise specified, valid for a single journey only. Tourists wishing to proceed on short visits to neighbouring countries like Pakistan, Ceylon and Nepal can obtain entry-cum-transit or transit-cum-entry visas. Double, and in some cases triple, entry visas can also be obtained.

TOURIST VISAS

Indian representatives abroad who are normally called upon to deal with applications from foreign tourists are authorised to grant tourist visas, which are valid for three months' stay in India, without prior reference to the Government of India. Such visas are marked "tourist" and entitle the holder to special facilities with regard to customs clearance, registration, etc.

REGISTRATION

All foreigners arriving in India, except citizens of Commonwealth countries, are required to get themselves registered at

the port of arrival and obtain reference certificates of registration and residential permits.

Persons holding 'tourist visas' are registered as 'tourists' and are not required to report their movements to the registration authorities during their stay in India. The registration certificate shows the period for which the tourist is permitted to stay in India, the maximum duration of which is generally three months. Tourists should surrender these certificates at the time of their departure from India. They are collected at the port of exit.

From September 1958, registration formalities will be abolished in respect of all foreigners, who visit India for a period of 30 days or less. Visitors, who subsequently decide to extend their stay beyond the 30 days' period, will have to get themselves registered at the Foreigners' Registration Office within the 30 days' limit. However, visitors whose visas are initially valid for a stay of more than 30 days will be required to get themselves registered on arrival at the port of entry.

CUSTOMS

Bona fide baggage of a tourist may be excepted from customs duty up to the extent specified below. Husband and wife travelling together are entitled to separate allowances up to the extent specified, but no such allowances are admissible separately to children dependent on their parents and travelling with them.

The following articles imported as baggage by a tourist are allowed free of customs duty, provided they are his property, were in his possession abroad, and are imported by him for his own personal use and not for sale, exchange or gift and do not exceed the limit specified below:—

1.	Cigarettes	200
2.	Cigars	50
3.	Tobacco	1 lb.
4.	Alcohol	One regular bottle of wine and one quarter litre of spirits (1/3 bottle)
5.	Medicines & perfumes	For personal use in reasonable quantities

6.	One still camera and/or one cine camera	
7.	Unexposed films	5 rolls of films or 12 plates for the still camera and 2 reels of film for the cinematograph camera.
8.	One watch and/or one clock (bed-side time-piece).	
9.	One portable typewriter	
10.	One tape recorder	
11.	One portable radio	
12.	One portable musical instrument	
13.	One portable gramophone with ten records	
14.	Jewellery not exceeding Rs. 10,000 in value	
15.	One tent and other camping equipment	
16.	Sporting gear, e.g., one sporting firearm with 50 cartridges, golf sticks, 2 tennis racquets, one fishing outfit, one pair of binoculars and other similar articles	
17.	Wearing apparel and bedding for personal use	
18.	Extra allowance (articles other than consumable stores specified under items 1 to 5 and 7 above) not exceeding Rs. 500 in value.	
19.	Gifts or travel souvenirs not exceeding Rs. 200 in value.	

No articles of a high value such as tape recorders, radios, etc., shall be passed free of customs duty unless the tourist gives an undertaking in writing to re-export them out of India, or, if he fails to re-export them, to pay up the customs duty leviable thereon.

Every tourist shall be given on arrival and after the examination of his baggage, a list of articles of high value brought by him, signed by the customs officer who examines his baggage. If no such article of high value is imported, a

nil list, similarly signed, will be given. This list must be produced by the tourist at the time of customs examination on his departure from India, along with the articles, if any listed therein, to ensure customs clearance.

CLEARANCE OF BAGGAGE

Tourists are advised to make arrangements for clearing their baggage through one of the recognized travel agencies, who generally send their agents to meet passenger steamers arriving in Bombay and Calcutta. If porters are engaged, their badge numbers should be noted. Porters are also available at important railway stations. The airlines have their own porters.

INDIAN CURRENCY

India is in the process of changing over to the decimal coinage system, with the result that the Indian rupee which was divided into 16 annas now consists of 100 units, each unit being called a "Naya Paisa" (nP). At present, both the currencies are under circulation, comprising the following coins:

1	Rupee	=	16	annas	=	100	Naye	Paise
½	,,	=	8	,,	=	50	,,	,,
¼	,,	=	4	,,	=	25	,,	,,
⅛	,,	=	2	,,	=	12	,,	,,
1/16	,,	=	1	anna	=	6	,,	,,
1/32	,,	=	½	,,	=	3	,,	,,
1/64	,,	=	¼	,,	=	2	,,	,,

Rupee notes are available in the denominations of Re. 1, Rs. 2, Rs. 5, Rs. 10, Rs. 100 and Rs. 1,000.

The following table gives the approximate value of Indian currency in terms of British and American currencies:

Indian	*British*	*American*
1 pice or 2 nP.	1 farthing	...
4 pice or 1 anna or 6 nP.	1 penny (approx.)	...

INDIAN CURRENCY (Contd.)

Indian	*British*	*American*
16 annas or one rupee or 100 nP.	1s. 6d.	21 cents
13 rupees 6 annas or 13 rupees 37 nP.	1 pound sterling	...
4 rupees 12 annas (approx.) or 4 rupees 75 nP. (approx.)	...	One dollar

This table is based on an average rate of exchange of 1s. 6d. to the rupee and is subject to fluctuation. The rate of exchange for travellers cheques differs slightly from that given above.

POSTAL INFORMATION

Normal working hours:

Week days	...	10 a.m. to 5 p.m.
Saturdays	...	10 a.m. to 3 p.m.
Sundays	...	No work is transacted, but at certain important places letters are accepted on payment of late fee.

Mails are delivered throughout India on week days and Saturdays, and in the big cities there are several deliveries every day. There is no delivery of mails on Sundays, but express delivery articles are delivered at certain places by the telegraph offices or combined Posts and Telegraph Offices.

Where facilities for air travel exist, letters, letter-cards, post-cards, insured letters and money orders are carried by air in the inland post without any surcharge. A small air mail fee at the rate of 4 nP per tola is payable in addition to the ordinary postage on packets and newspapers, and 63 nP for every 20 tolas or part thereof are levied on parcels for transmitting these articles by air.

The postage rate for inland letters is 15 nP up to $1\frac{1}{2}$ tolas and 10 nP for the inland letter-card corresponding to the aerogramme for foreign countries. Air-mail rates per $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz. for letters to foreign countries are Re. 1.50 for North America, Central and South America, and 90 nP for countries in Europe.

An air letter service to all foreign countries is also operated, the rates being 50 nP for most countries in Asia and Europe,

60 nP for Australia, New Zealand and African countries and 75 nP for the U.S.A., Canada and other countries in North, South and Central America.

Telegrams are accepted at the principal telegraph offices and post offices on all days of the week at all hours. For ordinary inland telegrams, the rates are 80 nP for the first 8 words and 8 nP for each additional word. The rates for express telegrams are twice those for ordinary telegrams.

TELEPHONE SERVICE

Inland

Telephone exchanges exist in all the principal cities in India, and are inter-connected by trunk lines. Trunk call facilities are also provided in many smaller towns where Public Call offices have been opened. Information regarding rates for the various stations can be obtained from the nearest Exchange or Public Call office.

Detailed rules regarding the telephone service are given in the Posts and Telegraphs Guide, which is sold at all post offices in India.

There is a direct radio telephone service between India and the following countries:—

1. Egypt
2. Indonesia
3. Iran
4. Japan
5. Uganda
6. United Kingdom

Thirty-five other countries can be contacted by radio telephone *via* the United Kingdom. It also connects India with the following ships at sea:

1. *Acquitania*
2. *America*
3. *Caronia*
4. *Constitution*
5. *Independence*
6. *Mauretania*
7. *Neur*
8. *Oslofford*
9. *Queen Elizabeth*
10. *Queen Mary*
11. *United States*

CLOTHING

In some parts of Northern India the temperature during winter ranges between 4° and 10°C in the evening. Woollen

suits can be worn in those parts in the day-time throughout most of the cold weather. If a trip is planned in winter to any of the hill stations, an overcoat will also be necessary. For the rest of India light suits and tropicals are recommended. Suits and dresses are made in all big cities in India. Imported suiting and shirting and other materials are plentiful and the tailoring is of a high standard. A warm suit can be got ready in a couple of weeks' time at a cost ranging from Rs. 200 to Rs. 400. A cotton suit costs between Rs. 100 and Rs. 150. Thus, the tourist can supplement his wardrobe in India without difficulty and at reasonable prices.

ACCOMMODATION

There are luxurious western-style hotels in all the principal cities, and many of them are either fully air-conditioned or else provide air-conditioned accommodation. They are equipped with hot and cold running water, private baths and all the comforts and amenities of modern life. All types of food and beverages, including Indian specialities, which are in keeping with the best standards of international cuisine are served in these hotels. Cabarets, dinner dances and floor shows are some of the additional amenities which characterise the western-style hotels.

In cities like Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras the charges for board and lodging vary from Rs. 17 to Rs. 55 for a single room and Rs. 40 to Rs. 85 per day for a double room. De-luxe suites are also available in big hotels in the above cities, the prices ranging from Rs. 110 to Rs. 250 per day. Some of the hotels have in addition luxurious de-luxe apartments and princely suites. At other places the hotel charges generally vary from Rs. 14 to Rs. 20 per head per day.

Since there is a heavy demand for hotel accommodation during the tourist season, intending visitors are advised to reserve accommodation well in advance, preferably through tourist agencies. Normally two to four weeks' notice is required by important hotels during the season.

The hotel management makes special arrangements for foreign tourists. A Hotel Guide, giving the names of western-style hotels, their tariff and other information, is published by the Ministry of Transport and can be obtained from travel

agencies, Indian Missions abroad and Government of India Tourist Offices.

Dak Bungalows and Rest Houses

Dak bungalows and rest houses are to be found at the smaller centres. The keeper of a dak bungalow will provide meals, but whenever possible he should be notified in advance. The bedrooms in the dak bungalow have attached bathrooms and are provided with reasonably good furniture and light. There is a fixed fee for occupation ; charges for meals are extra. The service and comfort obtainable in dak bungalows and rest houses cannot obviously be compared to the standard obtaining in large hotels. They are convenient only for short stays. No *khansamas* (cooks) are generally attached to rest houses and the travellers have to make their own cooking arrangements. Special reservations for foreign tourists are made in the dak bungalows and rest houses.

TRAVEL FACILITIES

(a) Conveyance

Taxis and luxurious de-luxe cars are available both for local transport and sight-seeing in almost all the principal cities. The extensive network of good metalled roads makes it possible to travel through the country by car and visit many places of interest. Generally, taxis run on a mileage basis and have fixed rates. Cars with experienced chauffeurs can be hired both for long-distance and short-distance trips through hotels or travel agents. Fares range between 50 nP and Re. 1 (9d. to 1s. 6d. or 10.5 cents to 21 cents) per mile for small and big taxis. State-owned motor buses also operate in many cities and between many towns. For large parties, de-luxe motor coaches can also be hired at some places.

(b) Airlines

India has a wide network of air services which cover all parts of the country. The Indian Airlines Corporation (IAC) operates a large number of scheduled air services in and outside the country, covering a total mileage of about 24.000. It uses Viscounts, Skymasters, Vikings, Dakotas and Herons. Besides the non-stop day flights, the Night Airmail Services provide

a speedy and convenient means of transport between Delhi, Calcutta, Bombay and Madras, the four principal ports of entry. Many tourist centres are accessible by air and an increasing number are being so linked every year.

The air fare is in the range of 23 nP ($3\frac{3}{4}$ to 4d. or 4-2/3 cents to 5-1/7 cents) per mile and the normal free allowance of baggage per person is 44 lb. *Bona fide* international passengers holding 'First Class' tickets are, however, allowed a free baggage allowance of 30 kilos or 66 lb., provided they change to the internal service within 30 days of arrival at the point of trans-shipment. Concessional return fares to Kashmir and other places are allowed for varying periods. There are lounges and restaurants at all the main airports and free meals and snacks are given during flights. Free transport is also provided between the aerodrome and the city office of the IAC.

Cancellation of Reservation

If the traveller has to cancel or defer his reservation, he should inform the booking office concerned at the earliest possible moment and return his ticket. The amount refundable will depend on the period of notice prescribed for the purpose.

Prohibited Articles

Inflammable or explosive material should not be carried in an aircraft and travellers are, therefore, advised against carrying any of the prohibited articles (a full list of which is displayed in all the IAC offices) like cigarette lighter fluid, non-safety matches, etc., either with them or in their baggage.

Firearms and Ammunition

Firearms and suitably packed ammunition meant for private use are accepted for carriage either as personal luggage or freight, provided they are declared and surrendered to the custody of the Commander of the aircraft before embarkation and the rules and provisions of the Indian Arms Act are complied with.

Photography and Carriage of Photographic Apparatus

Taking photographs at Government aerodromes and from aircraft is prohibited, except with the permission in writing of the Director-General of Civil Aviation, New Delhi.

Cameras and other apparatus for recording photographic impressions can be carried in aircraft only when kept in the custody of the person in charge of the aircraft, or if permission from the authority named in the preceding paragraph has been obtained.

(c) Railways

The principal means of land travel in India, the Indian railway system, covering a length of about 35,000 route miles, provides a quick, safe and comfortable means of transport with special arrangements and facilities for the requirements of tourists. Air-conditioned accommodation is supplied on many long-distance trains apart from the usual First, Second and Third Classes. The fares for different classes of accommodation are calculated on the following basis:—

Class of accommodation	*Basis of fares* *Pies per mile per passenger*		
	1 to 150 miles	151 to 300 miles	301 miles and over
Air-conditioned Class	34 pies	34 pies	32 pies
First Class	18 ,,	16 ,,	15 ,,
Second Class (Mail or Exp)	11 ,,	10½ ,,	9½ ,,
Third Class (Mail or Exp)	6¼ ,,	6 ,,	5 ,,

(A rupee has 192 pies and is equal to 21 U.S. cents).

The free allowance of luggage per passenger is as follows:

Air-conditioned Class	...	60 seers or 123 lb.
First Class	...	40 seers or 82 lb.
Second Class	...	30 seers or 61½ lb.
Third Class	...	25 seers or 57¼ lb.

Restaurant Cars

Dining Cars are attached to most Mail and Express trains. On trains which have no dining cars, meals may be obtained from restaurants or refreshment rooms at important stations. Western-style food is served both in restaurant cars and refreshment rooms.

Tourist Cars

Special tourist cars and saloons can be reserved for those who wish to travel freely and independently of hotels. Affording the maximum comfort possible, these cars, generally, consist of three large bedrooms, one small coupe compartment with an attached bathroom, a separate combined sitting-dining room and a well-equipped bathroom with shower and hot water. The rooms are fitted with electric fans, lights and bells. A spacious kitchen with a coal stove and an attendants' compartment are also provided. Each car is fully furnished with linen, crockery, cutlery and a refrigerator.

Tourist cars can be cut off at any place and attached to Mail or Express trains, with certain exceptions. Recognised travel agents who undertake to make complete travel arrangements for tourists may be contacted to make reservations for these cars and for rail travel generally.

Reservation of Compartments and Berths

Generally, there are four berths in an air-conditioned and a first class compartment. There are also, on some railways, two-berth first class coupes. Each of these compartments and coupes, except on certain special trains, has its own lavatory, and many of these have needle spray or long baths as well. Berths can be reserved at the stations at which the trains originate or carriages are attached on payment of a small fee. Subject to accommodation being available, berths can also be reserved at intermediate stations on certain trains, provided 72 hours' notice is given.

Sleeping berths are provided at night at no extra charge in air-conditioned and first class compartments. They can also be arranged for first class passengers travelling by specified trains on the Bombay-Amritsar, Bombay-Delhi, Bombay-Agra, Bombay-Calcutta, Bombay-Madras, Calcutta-Delhi, Calcutta-Madras, Delhi-Kalka (railhead for Simla), Delhi-Agra and Delhi-Madras routes on adequate notice.

Holders of single journey tickets for distances of more than 200 miles (actual distance) are allowed to break journey at any station *en route* at the rate of one day for every 100 miles or part of 100 miles in addition to the time occupied by the journey. The first break of journey may not, however, be

made until after a distance of 150 miles from the starting station.

SPORT

Because of its well-defined seasons, India is able to provide more facilities for sport than many other countries, and visitors will find their particular requirements fully met. Racing, polo, golf, hunting, shooting, pig-sticking, fishing, yachting, winter sports, tennis, cricket, hockey and football offer entertainment and relaxation in their respective seasons in centres widely apart and at a comparatively low cost.

Tennis

Tennis is controlled by the All-India Lawn Tennis Association through its affiliated State organisations. The standard of the game has considerably improved and Indian players are now making their mark in international tournaments. A new chapter in the history of Indian tennis was written when the first Asian Lawn Tennis Championship was held at Calcutta in December 1949 and India won the singles championship.

Hockey

Hockey is India's national game. The standard of the game is very high and India has won the Olympic Hockey title six times in a row. The game is controlled by the All-India Hockey Federation. The Inter-State Championship trophy is a quaintly carved shield presented by the Maoris to the Indian team which toured New Zealand in 1938. The principal hockey tournaments are the Aga Khan Cup at Bombay, the Beighton Cup at Calcutta and the Dhyan Chand Cup at Delhi.

Cricket

Indian cricket has reached international standard and representative Indian teams have toured Commonwealth countries. It is controlled by the Board of Control for Cricket in India. There are 17 Associations and they compete annually for the Ranji Trophy—a gold cup in memory of the famous Indian cricketer, Prince "Ranji". The registered office of the Cricket Control Board is at the Cricket Club of India, Bombay. The Stadium attached to the club has one of the best grounds in the world.

Football

Calcutta is the main centre of the game, although it is played in most cities in India. The game is popular and provides excitement which equals that of an English cup tie. The principal competitions are the I.F.A. Shield at Calcutta, the Rover's Cup at Bombay, the Durand and the D.C.M. Cups at Delhi. In the recent Melbourne Olympics, the Indian team took the fourth place, finishing behind Russia, Yugoslavia and Bulgaria.

Polo

Polo is confined mostly to the Army and Rajasthan, and India has produced some of the world's best polo players. The Indian polo team, captained by the Maharaja of Jaipur, won the World Championship at Dauville, France, in 1957.

Golf

Golf is played in the chief cities of India and some of the golf courses in the country compare favourably with those in Europe. The casual visitor may have a game on payment of the usual green fee by arrangement with the local Secretary. Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi, Ootacamund and Gulmarg (in Kashmir) are the main golf centres. Annual competitions are held by all leading clubs.

Racing

Racing thrives in the principal cities of India. The standard of the sport is high and the courses at Calcutta, Bombay and Poona compare favourably with the best in the world, especially in the provision of comfort for race-goers. The chief events are the Indian Derby and the Eclipse Stakes of India, both run in Bombay, and the Queen Elizabeth II Cup at Calcutta.

Fishing

India offers unlimited and unrestricted opportunities of sport to the angler inasmuch as its rivers and lakes are abundantly stocked with a large variety of indigenous sporting fish. Fishing, with a few exceptions, is free to everyone and open all the year round. Furthermore, should the angler be fastidious and wish to go in for what his favourite pastime

was at home among the trout, he will find opportunities in many of the hill stations where the European trout has been successfully introduced, and a day's good sport can be had under ideal conditions.

Good deep-sea fishing is available along the Travancore and Kerala coasts. The *mahseer* or Indian salmon is found in most of the large rivers of India, and as a fighter it has few equals. Trout is found in hill streams, particularly in Kashmir, the Kulu Valley and Ootacamund.

Pig-sticking

Pig-sticking, or hunting the wild boar with a spear from horseback, is an exhilarating sport, for there are few animals in the world bolder than the wild boar. The chief centres for pig-sticking are Meerut, Delhi, Mathura, Kanpur, Calcutta and Rajasthan.

Winter Sports

Winter sports are still in their infancy in India. One can, however, skate in hill resorts and ski at Gulmarg, Kashmir, and Kufri 10 miles from Simla.

Other Games

The other sports include athletics, swimming, diving and yachting. Wrestling is very popular and big events are held annually in all big cities. Billiards are played in practically all important clubs, while table tennis and badminton have made rapid progress in recent years.

Flying Clubs

There are active flying clubs in most of the State capitals.

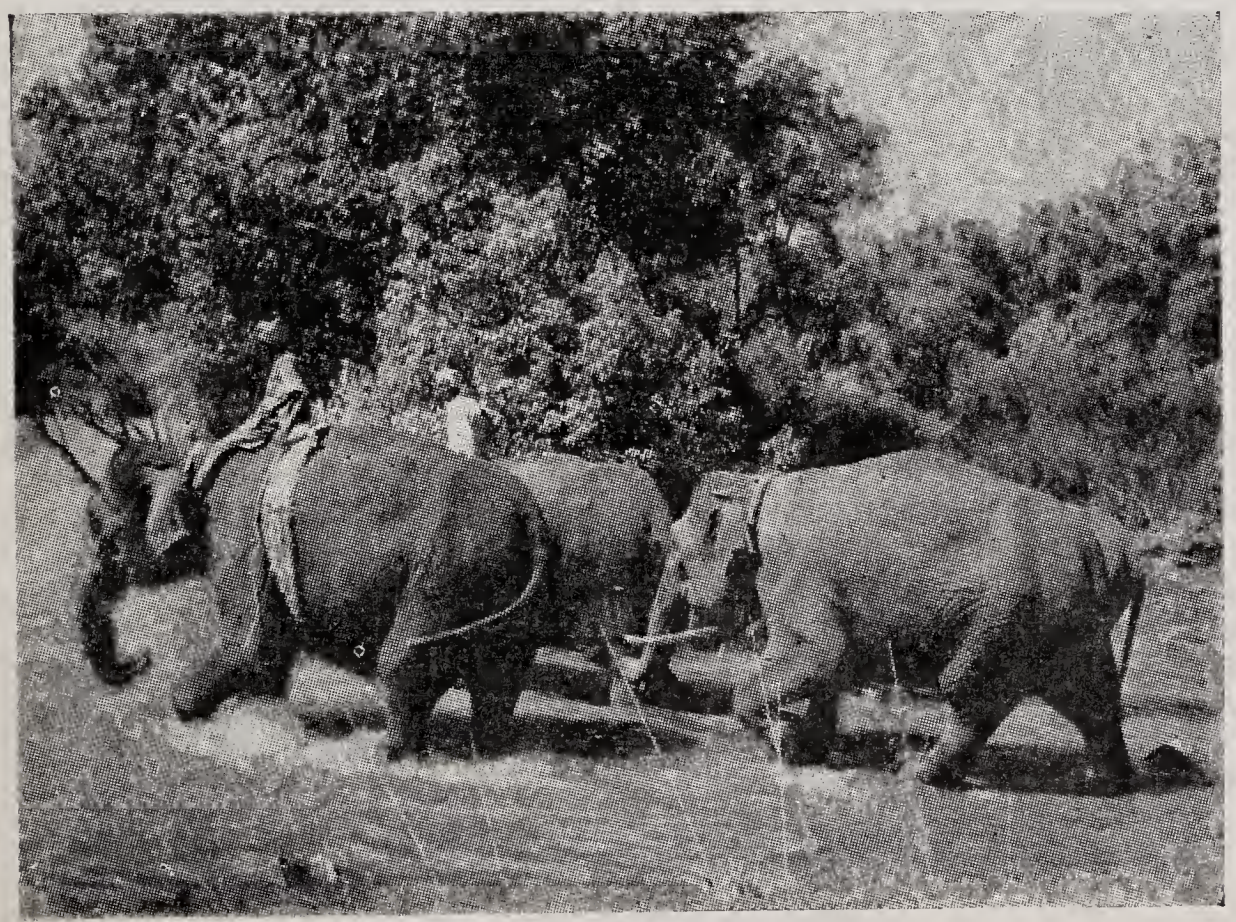
SHIKAR

Animals

India has a large variety of wild animals, a number of which may be considered as "big game" from the point of view of a sportsman with a rifle, and for the increasing number of those who hunt with a camera there are, besides these, smaller animals such as reptiles and countless birds which furnish an inexhaustible supply of subjects for photography.



ASSAM—Wild elephants



MYSORE—Capture of wild elephants

Among the game animals there are species which afford as fine trophies as can be had in any other land.

India's network of 35,000 miles of railway and efficient motor transport make access to shooting grounds fairly easy. There are few shooting grounds farther than a day's journey from a railway station. Exception has, of course, to be made in regard to some parts of the Himalayas. The spring months are the best for big game shooting.

Among the species which the sportsman can aspire to obtain the cat tribe has three—the tiger, the panther and the cheetah. The lion is now found only in Saurashtra, Bombay State, and is strictly protected. Of the bear there are four kinds ; deer seven ; antelope and gazelle six ; goat eight ; sheep three ; and of the ox three. In addition, there is the buffalo, the elephant and the rhinoceros. Then there are such rare animals as the Sikkim stag, the clouded leopard, the musk deer and the moose deer.

THE HIMALAYAS

In quest of markhor, the grandest of wild goats, and ibex, the sportsman will wander among the magnificent mountain ranges of the higher Himalayas, while for wild yak, ovis ammon (the largest wild sheep), ovis vignei (shapu), ovis pseudois nahoor (bharal), Tibetan antelope and gazelle, he will visit the uplands of Ladakh in Kashmir.

Less strenuous work is called for in the tiger-infested forest tract which marches for a thousand miles along the foothills of the Himalayas. In these forests are wild elephant (not to be shot), tiger, panther, sloth bear, sambar, spotted deer, swamp deer, hog deer, barking deer, four-horned antelope and also neelgai (blue-bull).

NORTH INDIA

In the lovely Kashmir valley serow, black bear, and the famed Kashmir stag are to be found. The hunter may be fortunate enough to acquire the coveted trophy of a snow leopard in Ladakh, Lahoul, Spiti or some other part of the snowy ranges. At the Gate of Kashmir he may see the fine markhor of the Kaj-i-Nag Mountains.



SHIVPURI—Ducks on Chandpatha Lake



A tiger on his kill

In Kishtwar, the nimble goral will afford sport together with good climbing and amid grand scenery, while life and limb may be risked in pursuit of the tahr. Both these wild goats, and also bharal and black bear, are found all the way to eastern Kumaun, but there is neither ibex nor markhor east of the lower ranges, while the panther is ubiquitous.

Black buck (antelope) and chinkara (gazelle) are at their best in the plains of the Punjab.

EAST INDIA

In Assam are the elephant (only proclaimed rogues may be shot) and buffalo, besides the species listed for the sub-Himalayan tract. Neelgai is not found in Assam, and swamp deer may be shot in some parts only. The great Indian rhinoceros is still met with in Assam and the Nepal Tarai, but is fully protected everywhere to prevent extinction. The bison is found in Assam, and the takin, which has been obtained by few sportsmen, can be sought in the Mishmi preserves.

In the reserved forests of Bengal and Orissa, tiger and other game can be hunted. In the Sunderbans jungles south of Calcutta there are man-eaters, and substantial rewards are offered for their destruction. Rhinoceros, once common, is no longer found in this area. There is good crocodile-shooting in the river Mahanadi.

WEST INDIA

The only wild lions in Asia are to be found in Saurashtra. They are strictly preserved.

The extensive northern and central forests of Bombay State are now nearly denuded of game animals, for which they were famous. The forests of Belgaum circle are, however, well stocked and contain elephant, tiger, bison, panther, bear and deer.

CENTRAL INDIA

With the exception of the hog deer, which is not found south of the Uttar Pradesh Tarai, all the game animals of that tract inhabit the jungles of Madhya Pradesh, which is perhaps the



Proud shikaris *with their trophy*

most famous tiger-hunting ground in India. The sambar of the Madhya Pradesh forests carries the finest horns of that species in India, though good head can be met with in many other parts of the country. Swamp deer may be shot, but in one locality only.

Bisons are to be found in fair numbers in the eastern parts and in some other forest divisions, while a few wild buffaloes are in the territory adjoining the erstwhile Bastar State, as well as in Jeypur and the area bordering the Mahanadi river.

SOUTH INDIA

In Mysore State there are the elephant, the bison and other game animals.

Bisons are fairly plentiful all along the Western Ghats and in the outlying forest divisions from Belgaum to the south of Travancore, as well as in the Eastern Ghats. Elephants are numerous in Orissa and are found in fair numbers in the



The Indian Gaur

jungles of the Western Ghats and in north Coimbatore. In the Nilgiri hills and the hills of Kerala is the fine wild goat called the 'Nilgiri ibex,' an animal akin to the tahr of the Himalayas.

From this short survey, it is clear that the energetic sportsman has a wide field from which to select his shooting grounds and some of the most interesting and distinctive game animals in the world to win as trophies.

Feathered Game

During the winter months, feathered game is plentiful and many an enjoyable day can be spent even near the big cities. Near Delhi one can shoot duck, goose, snipe and partridge, grey and black. The black partridge frequents sugarcane patches, and to flush the bird a rope is rustled across the cane tops. Within a few hours of Calcutta very good duck and snipe shooting is to be found and there are many local shikaris willing to take visitors out. Special facilities for duck shooting exist in the Chilka lake area in Orissa.

The rice fields in West Bengal are full of snipe in winter, and there are numerous lakes in the Gangetic valley which are the winter haunt of the wild duck. The sandy desert areas of Rajasthan are the home of the sand-grouse. There are several varieties, the one most prized being the imperial sand-grouse.

In all forest areas the jungle fowls are plentiful and these birds provide splendid shooting as they flit in and out.

The pheasant, the kalij, the koklass, the chir, the moonal and the crimson tragapan live on the higher slopes of the Himalayas. These birds are most difficult to shoot.

The chikor, a hill partridge, is prized by sportsmen and is found in Kashmir.

The bustard, the florican, the quail, the green pigeon and several other varieties of wild pigeon swell the list of feathered game in India.

Detailed information in respect of game animals, feathered game and fishing is contained in the book *With Gun and Rod in India* issued by the Tourist Division.

Recognized Shikaris

Government recognizes a few experts who organise hunting trips in various parts of the country. They make all arrange-

ments, including the hiring of weapons. So far the following experts have been recognized:—

1. Messrs. Indian Shikar & Tours Ltd.,
   F, Connaught Place, New Delhi.
2. Shri M. Yusuf Ali,
   Porla, Dist. Chanda (Madhya Pradesh).
3. Messrs. Allwyn Cooper, Ltd.
   Big Game Professional Shikaris,
   Wardha Road, Nagpur.
4. Lt. Col. S. A. H. Granville,
   "The Vicarage" Pachmarhi (Madhya Pradesh).
5. Shri Vivek Singh Majithia,
   Dumri, P.O. Sardarnagar, Dist. Gorakhpur, U.P.
6. Messrs. Hunters & Hunters,
   National House,
   6, Tulloch Road, Apollo Bunder,
   Bombay.
7. Nawabzada Md. Fazluddin Khan and
   Shri W. Caesar,
   Bashier Bagh Palace,
   Hyderabad, Deccan.
8. Dr. Franklyn Woods,
   49,Denning Road,
   Jabalpur (Madhya Pradesh).
9. Messrs. Jungle Performers,
   Pilli Kothi,
   4, Daryaganj, Delhi 7.
10. Shri P. M. Dinshaw,
    19/1 Palasia Point,
    Indore, G.P.O. (Madhya Pradesh).
11. Kr. Keshav Sen of Kharwa,
    P.O. Kharwa,
    Kharwa House,
    Ajmer.
12. Thakur Dharam Chandra,
    Kasargarh Castle,
    Jaipur (Rajasthan).

EQUIPMENT

Tourists contemplating big game shooting are advised to provide themselves with rifles of suitable calibre, together with licences for their import into India as well as police licences for their retention. It is also necessary to obtain permits to shoot in areas selected besides arranging for accommodation and transport, such as the hiring of lorries, bullock carts, boats and porters. In all the principal cities there are large stores where guns, ammunition and fishing tackle can be obtained. Spring months are best for big game shooting.

For the Himalayas—A suitable weapon is the .375 Magnum magazine. The .318 Accelerated Express is also good for the hills. There are other small-bore rifles. The choice is with the individual.

For the Plains—For tiger, buffalo, bison, elephant, a d.b.h.v. rifle of .470 or approximate calibre is suitable. Some prefer .450 or .400. Physique may determine the choice. Whatever the bore, the rifle must be fitted with a non-automatic safety catch, safe and noiseless sling swivels and a noiseless webbing sling.

A shotgun is a useful weapon for following up wounded carnivora and for bird shooting.

PROHIBITED BORE WEAPONS

All persons importing firearms into India for private use must obtain a 'Possession Licence' from the Commissioner of Police at Bombay, Calcutta or Madras, or the licensing authorities at other places of disembarkation.

The following bores, which are used by the Army and Police, are strictly prohibited to visitors:

(*i*) .380, .441 and .455 revolvers ;

(*ii*) 9.56 mm revolver (this should be treated as equivalent to the .38 bore (revolver) ;

(*iii*) all weapons firing rimmed cartridges having a bore diameter across lands in the range .340″ to .365″ ;

(*iv*) all 9 mm calibre pistols which can load and fire the rimless 9 mm service cartridge ;

(*v*) .303 rifle ;

(*vi*) .410 bore musket ; and

(*vii*) .441 and .455 pistols.

It is of the utmost importance that all firearms should be produced before the Customs Inspector and full details entered in the space provided on the back of the Customs form. All firearms and ammunition, excepting service pattern revolvers forming part of a military officer's equipment, are liable to duty. If re-exported within two years, seven-eighths of the duty paid is refunded, provided the prescribed procedure is followed for the claim of such refund. Particular attention is drawn to the note on the head of the Baggage Declaration Form on the danger of handing overloaded firearms. Arms which are not covered by a licence will be taken to the Customs House, from where they will be cleared on production of the necessary licence and payment of duty. It is possible for a passenger who does not wish to clear his weapon to leave it in Customs custody. It will be put on board the steamer by which he leaves India on payment of rent and delivery charges.


INDIA
PLACES OF TOURIST INTEREST
SCALE
MILES 0 50 100 150 200 250 300 350 MILES
REFERENCE
PLACES OF TOURIST INTEREST
BHUTAN AND SIKKIM ARE ATTACHED TO INDIA BY SPECIAL TREATIES
JAMMU AND KASHMIR
SRINAGAR
GULMARG
PAHALGAM
R. Chenab
H.P.
DALHOUSIE
MANALI
KANGRA
AMRITSAR
R. Beas
BHAKRA-NANGAL PROJECT
R. Sutlej
HIMACHAL PRADESH
SIMLA
CHANDIGARH
MUSSOORIE
PUNJAB
WEST PAKISTAN
R. Indus
R. Jhelum
R. Chenab
R. Ravi
R. Sutlej
NAINI TAL
DELHI
BIKANER
MATHURA
BHARATPUR
FATEHPUR SIKRI
AGRA
JAIPUR
RAJASTHAN
JODHPUR
AJMER
UTTAR PRADESH
R. Ganga
R. Jamuna
R. Gomti
R. Gogra
R. Gandak
LUCKNOW
GWALIOR
SHIVPURI
JHANSI
ALLAHABAD
SARNATH
BANARAS (VARANASI)
KHAJURAHO
NEPAL
TIBET
R. Brahmaputra
SIKKIM
BHUTAN
DARJEELING
KURSEONG
PUNAKHA
TIMPONG
NORTH EAST FRONTIER AGENCY (NEFA)
ASSAM
GAUHATI
SHILLONG
MANIPUR
IMPHAL
PATNA
NALANDA
RAJGIR
BODH GAYA
BIHAR
CHITTORGARH
MOUNT ABU
UDAIPUR
MADHYA PRADESH
SINDRI
SANTINIKETAN
WEST BENGAL
JAMSHEDPUR
CALCUTTA
RANCHI
EAST PAKISTAN
TRIPURA
BURMA
AHMEDABAD
UJJAIN
SANCHI
BHOPAL
JABALPUR
INDORE
JAMNAGAR
RAJKOT
BARODA
BAGH
MANDU
R. Narmada
PACHMARHI
ORBANDAR
JUNAGADH
PALITANA
SOMNATH
R. Tapti
AJANTA
ELLORA
DAULATABAD
AURANGABAD
SEVAGRAM
BOMBAY
R. Godavari
HIRAKUD PROJECT
R. Mahanadi
ORISSA
BHUBANESWAR
CHILKA LAKE
KONARAK
PURI
GOPALPUR
BAY OF BENGAL
LONAVLA
POONA
MAHABALESHWAR
ARABIAN SEA
WALTAIR
VISAKHAPATNAM
HYDERABAD
BIJAPUR
R. Krishna
NAGARJUNAKONDA
AMARAVATI
ANDHRA PRADESH
R. Tungabhadra
HAMPI
MYSORE
JOG FALLS
HALEBID
BELUR
BANGALORE
TIRUPATI
MADRAS
KANCHIPURAM
MAHABALIPURAM
MYSORE
POTACAMUND
COONOOR
CHIDAMBARAM
R. Kaveri
TIRUCHIRAPALLI
SRIRANGAM
TANJORE
MADRAS
KERALA
COCHIN
KODAIKANAL
MADURAI
PERIYAR LAKE
COURTALLAM
RAMESWARAM
TRIVANDRUM
CAPE COMORIN
CEYLON
LACCADIVE, MINICOY AND AMINDIVI ISLANDS
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS



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